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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUFER

BEZALEL, as those who read the Biblical portion for last week will recall, was faced with a formidable task, when, in the wilderness of Sinai, he was asked to construct an elaborately designed Tabernacle with all sorts of beautiful and complicated appurtenances. Eventually, he was forced to call upon the women of the Israelites to help him and very shortly after he did so was able to issue a triumphant declaration that the response was too overwhelming and his problems were solved. It must not be thought that it was easy for Bezalel to come to the decision to enlist women in the sacred work. The Israelites, for good reasons in those days, had an inhibition about members of the female sex frequenting their sacred places which is still not wholly absent from present-day practice. Moreover the position of woman in primitive Israel society was hardly one to give satisfaction to her however much it may have suited the men. Even centuries after the events in the desert we find, under the guise of a famous panegyric, a revealing account of the status of women as the wise King Solomon describes it in the Book of Proverbs. The famous *Eshet Hayyil*, the woman of valour, was lauded by her husband for getting up early and working late. She cooked, and baked and sewed and conducted her lord and master's business for him while he lolled with his fellow enervated notables in the gate indulging himself in the then equivalent of sucking at his nargileh and expansively discoursing upon the politics of the village.

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JEWISH women have come a long way since then and one wonders what the social and spiritual appearance of Jewish communities abroad and the nation in Israel would be without their devoted efforts. In Israel the work of various world-wide women's organizations has imposed an ineradicable pattern on the social life of the country. One of the largest of such organizations is World Wizo, with its quarter of a million adherents scattered throughout the world and its network of local branches in Israel. Tomorrow evening in Tel Aviv, the delegates of the organization are opening their 13th World Conference when an account will be given of the progress made here in many vital departments of social, cultural, vocational, educational and health activity, with the main accent in recent years on the integration of new immigrant women into the life of the community. This work will be reviewed and thoroughly scrutinized at the Conference. So will the manifold contribution Wizo has made to the creation of a fuller Jewish and Zionist life for Jewish women abroad. Indeed, it might well be said that however much Wizo has done for Israel — and the account is a splendid one — it has been amply repaid in what the movement has done for the individual member.

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WIZO has become a vocation for many, giving them more than just the satisfaction of attending a group and doing useful social work. The effect on women in far-flung and obscure communities throughout the world has been to change the whole mental outlook and expand spiritual and cultural horizons. Those of us who come from great and developed civilizations have a different problem; to retain our pride in Jewish achievement in the face of very rich competing cultures. To the Jewish woman in places like the Belgian Congo, Kolwezi, Boroa, Bahia Blanca, Luputa or even more remote spots which are sometimes backwaters of civilization, Wizo brings an expansion of aim, a sense of wider horizons and a real tie with Israel and Jewry throughout the world. Indeed, very often it gives Wizo members in these places a vision and a sense of purpose which impels them to do much for the raising of local standards and aims generally. It can be seen that as Wizo's targets are continually raised in Israel, and as the organization goes on to tackle more complicated and demanding problems, so proportionately do the spiritual effects on the Wizo membership grow and flower.

Jerusalem, March 1.

Jebel Druse Area Sealed After Clash

The Syrian Army sealed off the Jebel Druse area this week following armed clashes resulting from discontent with Government treatment of Druse in Syria.

Kol Yisrael's Arabic transmission yesterday quoted Lebanese newspaper reports to the effect that the riots began after a Syrian officer shot dead a Druse corporal, Hamed Shomry, at Deir e-Sor village. The incident occurred after Druse villagers had objected to being called "traitors" by the Syrians.

The Syrian military authorities at first refused to hand over the body of Shomry to his next of kin. When they did so later, they claimed that he had committed suicide. However, medical examination showed that Shomry had been shot in the back of the head.

When the body was brought to his native village in Jebel Druse, the entire population rioted and attacked security forces stationed there. Druse from other villages joined in and Syrian Army reinforcements were called out.

These isolated the area, and exit from Jebel el Druse is now only allowed by special permit.

Tension increased with the announcement this week of the death sentence passed *in absentia* on the Druse leader, Sheikh Hassan el Atrash, for complicity in the alleged plot against the Government.

Bonn Asks USSR To 'Free' East Germans

BONN, Thursday (UP). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer delivered an urgent personal appeal to Premier Nikolai Bulganin to "set free" 17 million Soviet zone Germans as the first step towards a lasting peace in Europe, it was announced tonight.

At the same time he called on the Russians to carry out their promise to release German civilians still held in the Soviet Union. Dr. Adenauer made these appeals in a personal letter handed to Premier Bulganin in Moscow yesterday by West German Ambassador, Wilhelm Haas.

Adenauer's letter replied to a note from Marshal Bulganin of February 3 calling for improvement of German-Soviet relations and conclusion of trade, cultural and consular treaties.

The Chancellor suggested opening talks between the two Governments as soon as possible on ways and means of stepping up trade between the two countries which, he said, would improve the political atmosphere.

Moslem Parties Oppose 'Save Indonesia' Plan

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuter). — Only two of Indonesia's four major political parties, the Nationalists and the Communists, endorsed President Sukarno's "nation-saving conception" today when he had talks with representatives of 16 of the country's 28 political parties.

While Sukarno and the politicians discussed the plan in the Presidential Palace, tens of thousands of persons demonstrated outside in support of it. The two powerful Moslem parties, the Masjumi and the Nahdtul Ulama, had told the President they could not accept the plan as it stood. Both opposed Communist membership in the Cabinet.

Soviet Youth Asked To Behave Better

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — The Young Communist League today ordered its members to intensify the fight against drunkenness, rowdiness, Western propaganda and other forms of bad conduct.

The appeal was made at a two-day meeting that discussed the weaknesses and mistakes of educational work among Soviet youth. The League admitted that many Komsomol groups were not opposing "intrigues of bourgeois propaganda, and poorly educating youth in the spirit of Bolshevik vigilance."

JAPAN CALLS FOR TRADE WITH CHINA

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Nobosuke Kishi, Japan's new Premier, called today for a relaxation of the trade embargo against China.

He told his first news conference with foreign correspondents that geographical and economic considerations demand that trade with China be increased, not on any official government-to-government basis but on a private level.

Finnish Gov't Falls

HELSINKI, Thursday (Reuter). — Finland's Agrarian-Social Democrat Coalition Government fell this afternoon. The Agrarians withdrew after a disagreement with the Social Democrats over butter and milk prices.

Good Offices Group For N. Guinea Urged

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Political Committee of the General Assembly recommended today that a three-man good offices commission be appointed "with a view to assisting in negotiations" between the Netherlands and Indonesia over West New Guinea.

But the vote of 39 to 25 with nine abstentions indicated the recommendation would fail to win final approval in the Assembly where a two-thirds majority is required.

Israel voted against the recommendation, together with, among others, the Netherlands, Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.

Moch Says Israel Should Join Euratom

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — M. Jules Moch, the French Socialist leader and former Defence Minister, declared today that Israel should be accepted as the seventh member of Euratom — the European union for the development of atomic energy for peace.

Speaking at a press conference, M. Moch, who is also a member of the U.N. Sub-committee on Atomic Energy, refused to answer when asked if he had discussed Franco-Israel co-operation on atomic projects. He mentioned an exchange of atoms-for-peace information, however, as a possible cultural link between the two countries.

The laying of the Eilat-Beersheba pipeline is an accomplishment of major importance for all of Europe, as well as for Israel, M. Moch stated. The Suez Canal is antiquated and would be choked anyway by 1960 if not enlarged — a possibility not even envisaged under the present regime in Egypt.

Suez Alternative

An alternative route for oil shipments is of prime economic and political importance for Europe, whose oil consumption is growing daily. Moreover, "it is never wise to put all one's eggs in one basket," he added.

Two days ago, M. Moch said, he had a two hour conversation with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion — "the right kind of man to lead a nation in this troubled world."

The average man in France knew very well what Israel stood for, and was inspired by the courage of its pioneers and military chiefs. Asked how France could help Israel, he said: "We have no dollars, a commodity you need most; but I believe France could extend credits."

The good relations between France and this country were based on community of interests, and, what was more important, the community of outlook. These relations should not be affected when the U.S. finally learns to understand the Middle Eastern psychology and improves its attitude towards Israel.

The French politician said he believed the chances for understanding between the two major blocs in the world were "quite good" at present, in spite of what had happened in Central Europe. His reasons were threefold: the common people on both sides wanted peace; both sides were afraid to start an atomic war; the points of view of both U.S. and the U.S.S.R. were approaching the synthesis which France had been expounding for quite a long time.

Asked about his visit to Sharm e-Sheikh, M. Moch — a gunner with experience in two world wars — said that the place was probably fortified by German engineers. The Egyptians were fully capable of halting any shipping in the straits opposite.

France, he said, should be fully behind Israel in any decision she takes on the Gulf of Akaba and the fate of Gaza, he said. He was sure this attitude would not change if the present Cabinet gave way to another — "all Frenchmen, except the Communists, are with you — and the Communists have absolutely no chance to be in the Government."

DEATH PASSED ON 3 CYPRIOT GREEKS

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Three Cypriot youths were sentenced to death in Nicosia today after being found guilty of possessing arms and ammunition in a mountain hideout this month. The three had pleaded not guilty.

U.S. Disappointed Over Cairo Talks

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — American officials today admitted their disappointment over the failure of the Arab "summit conference" in Cairo to make favourable mention of the Eisenhower Middle East plan in its communique last night.

Formal U.S. comment was withheld. State Department spokesman Lincoln White was asked for comment at his press conference, but said he was unable to express any opinion. "The communique is under study," he said.

But other American officials said that they were disappointed in their hope that the communique would make favourable mention of the plan explained to King Saud when he was here.

The disappointment in official quarters here is that King Saud was unable to exert sufficient influence to win the opposition over to a less hostile view of U.S. policy — at least enough to make favourable mention of the Eisenhower plan possible.

Britain, Egypt Said In 'Indirect' Contact

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The newspaper "Al Ahram" reported today that indirect negotiations had taken place between Britain and Egypt.

It said Britain had offered to lift restrictions on Egyptian assets in Britain, provided Egypt agreed to release the property of Britain nationals which had been sequestrated.

Egypt refused to consider the matter until Israel troops withdraw from Egyptian territory, and Britain recognized the nationalization of the Suez Canal and agrees that tolls should be paid to Egypt, the daily said.

At his daily news conference today the British Foreign Office spokesman, asked to comment on the report, said "no steps have been taken on any of these questions."

In London, the British Chamber of Shipping declared today that it would view "with dismay" the reopening of the Suez Canal without international guarantees of freedom of passage for all nations. The Chamber passed a resolution to this effect at its annual meeting.

Espionage **trial in Cairo with four Britons among the accused will be resumed on Monday. A British lawyer, Mr. Edmund Davies, was yesterday reported to have received permission to attend the trial as an observer. Top left shows John Stanley, Briton. Top right is Col. Gregorovic, a Yugoslav. Bottom shows James Swinburn, formerly of the Arab News Agency.**
Express Photo

Ike, Mollet Sure Of Peaceful End To M-E Problems

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower and French Premier Guy Mollet said in a joint communique today after talks here that they were convinced a peaceful solution could be found for Middle East problems.

On the issue of the operation of the Suez Canal, the communique added that the President and the Premier reaffirmed their adherence to the six requirements unanimously approved by the U.N. Security Council last October.

The two leaders held their final meeting today after a series of exchanges aimed at settling the problem of Israel occupation of the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Akaba.

Free Transit

Among other things the Suez requirements called for free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination and the "insulation" of the Canal's operation — from the politics of any country.

The two leaders announced they were in "full accord" on French objectives in Algeria and her overseas territories in preparing them "for the democratic conduct of their own affairs." The communique said that the broad agenda had provided a welcome opportunity for M. Mollet and M. Pineau to engage President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles in "a friendly exchange of views in an atmosphere which reflected the long-standing and friendly ties between the two countries."

Euratom, Market

The communique said M. Mollet had explained "the marked progress" towards creation of Euratom and a common European market and informed Mr. Eisenhower of France's interest in negotiations on a European free trade area "in which Britain would participate."

The President and the Premier took occasion to reaffirm the vital importance of NATO as a basic element of free world defence. They noted that free world security required the maintenance on the European continent of forces with conventional armaments and modern weapons at such levels and in such balance as to discourage any aggression against the territories of all NATO countries.

They reaffirmed the importance of continuing to support the early reunification of Germany by means of free elections.

MACMILLAN, MOLLET CONFER NEXT WEEK

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd are flying to Paris next week to align Anglo-French policies before the British leaders meet in Bermuda with President Eisenhower on March 21, Government sources said today.

Mr. Macmillan will receive pre-conference views on American policy plans from Premier Guy Mollet who has just completed talks with Mr. Eisenhower in Washington.

Rebels Hit in Vital Algerian Battle

ALGIERS, Thursday (UP). — French planes, artillery and infantry today battered rebel forces in what officials said could be a major turning point in the 28-month-old Algerian rebellion.

The big battle in the Aflou area 350 kms. south-west of Algiers, has already killed at least 79 rebels.

The battle was one of the most decisive French smashes in the history of rebellion, where the normal pattern is for small patrols to play hide-and-seek with groups of 10-15 rebels who operate on a hit-and-run basis. Together with the arrests of rebel and national liberation front leaders in Algiers and Paris during the past days, it amounts to a powerful blow against rebel activity in the future.

120 Killed

More than 120 insurgents have been killed by security troops throughout Algeria in the last 24 hours.

Police claimed the arrests of rebel leaders and seizure of 72m. frs. in rebel funds could cripple the National Liberation front's activities in France, where much of the funds for the uprising are collected.

Col. Francois, Commander of parachutists in southern Algeria, told a press conference the terrorist network in that area has been "dismantled." He revealed that his men, joined by local police agents, have arrested some 200 terrorist cell members since the latter part of January.

KOREA, VIETNAM FOR U.N. AGAIN URGED

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The General Assembly called again today for admission of the Republic of Korea and Vietnam to the U.N. as soon as possible.

To Announce Decision Today; UNEF to Control Gaza Strip

Departure 'A Matter of Days'

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

While the curtain of secrecy is still drawn tightly in Jerusalem over the marathon-like negotiations going on between Israel and the U.S. on the future of the Gaza Strip and the withdrawal from the Gulf of Akaba area, it is believed that an official statement will be forthcoming within the next 48 hours.

This is based on the assumption, however, that the progress will continue to be made along the present lines and that no new obstacles arise.

It is definitely premature to forecast that Israel will withdraw from both areas tomorrow as one report stated, although all signs pointed last night that changed circumstances will make withdrawal possible within a matter of days.

There were reports, which could not be confirmed in Jerusalem, that the U.S. is about to decide upon a resolution which, in loosely-worded form, would recognize the international character both of the Gulf of Akaba and the Straits of Tiran.

The form of this motion will have to be custom-tailored to the support it could get in the Assembly, but is expected to contain assurances acceptable to Israel.

Trusteeship in Gaza

It has been said with regard to the Gaza Strip, that Israel would be prepared to accept some form of U.N. trusteeship or guardianship for this area until its final fate is decided and some stability has been achieved there. Apparently the idea of a study of the problems was rejected by President Eisenhower who has been insisting on immediate withdrawal.

It had been urged by some quarters in Israel that the Gaza question should be left open for further study and an immediate answer formed for the less difficult Sharm e-Sheikh question.

The Cabinet met until the early hours of yesterday morning to discuss the details of the compromise formula being worked out by the U.S. and Israel. The telephone between Jerusalem and Washington was in constant operation with Mr. Ben-Gurion passing on instructions until 3 o'clock in the morning.

Emergency Session

Mr. I. Galilee and Mr. I. Ben-Aharon, two more Ahdut Ha'avoda Knesset Members, have asked for an emergency meeting of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee. Mapam circles indicated tonight that they did not intend to convene any meetings of party bodies because their stand was made clear last week and still maintain that there may be a trap in the American proposals.

The four ex-ministers of the General Zionist Party will meet Mr. Ben-Gurion tomorrow. They requested an interview in order to obtain information, it was stated.

The General Zionist leaders are also firmly behind the January 23 resolution, while the Herut Central Committee tonight threatened a series of "methodical acts," whose nature they refused to reveal. On Saturday there are to be three public meetings in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Coalition Rift Seen Possible

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The ghost of possible general elections made its appearance here tonight as opposition in left-wing coalition circles emerged more strongly in face of an impending compromise on Sharm e-Sheikh and Gaza, conjured up by younger leaders of Ahdut Ha'avoda, who rallied around Aluf Yigal Alon. It is certain that Mapam will not wish to remain in the coalition with Mapai if Ahdut Ha'avoda goes. A final decision is due on Sunday.

The Hapoel Hamizrahi party council is also to meet on Sunday, as is the Mapai Foreign Affairs Committee. Aluf Alon sent a telegramme today to the Knesset Speaker asking for an urgent motion for the Agenda on the latest stages of the negotiations between Israel and the U.S.

U.K. Sees Free Passage Issue Vital as Suez Opening Looms

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — The Suez Canal clearance and freedom of shipping through the waterway are not part of the package deal now being negotiated in New York, it is reliably learned. Although disappointed on this subject, Whitehall has accepted the need to deal first with the Israel-Egypt conflict.

An indication of this was given by Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd in the Commons yesterday in reply to questions from both sides, which again demonstrated the strength of pro-Israel feeling. A significant feature of this attitude is the Cabinet's virtual repudiation of Foreign Office advice, which as on most occasions in the past, was directed to giving satisfaction to the Arabs, particularly Iraq.

This is noted in today's "Telegraph" which remarks editorially, "Certainly public opinion would not have allowed Britain to vote for sanctions even if the Government, acting on Foreign Office advice, had wished to do so."

Actually the Cabinet had decided in favour of abstention, but was encouraged by Commonwealth and European sentiment to go further in the direction of sponsoring what Mr. Lloyd yesterday called "a combined operation." There is naturally some hope that if Egypt can be made to renounce belligerent rights against Israel she will later find difficulty in claiming similar rights against Britain and France in respect of the Suez Canal. This accounts for the importance now allotted to the renunciation by both sides of all claims to belligerency.

There is still some doubt how far Washington can be propelled, but it is thought that Premier Guy Mollet's visit has had its effect. A point on which the American attitude was previously judged unrealistic was the obstinate attachment of Secretary of State Dulles and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, chief U.S. delegate at the U.N., to the idea of securing a two-thirds majority for their projected package deal. The Anglo-French view has been that a simple majority resolution affirming free passage through the Tiran Straits would be sufficient.

Pending settlement of the Gaza and Akaba issues, official quarters are saying little about Suez, but there is interest in a reported proposal by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to levy a 10 per cent surcharge on tolls after the canal's reopening as a means of financing the salvage project.

Meanwhile, no Egyptian reply has yet been given to the four-power plan for interim operations, transmitted to Cairo 10 days ago, and indications are that Abdul Nasser will not reply until the Gaza and Akaba questions are settled. This has some bearing on the time limit for an Israel withdrawal.

The general feeling here is that a settlement now being negotiated will be satisfactory to Britain and Europe if it commits Cairo to free passage of shipping through Egyptian territorial waters.

U.N. Votes Continued Aid for Refugees

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The General Assembly finally approved today a resolution calling for continued relief to Arab refugees.

The Assembly confirmed the action of its Special Political Committee by a vote of 62 to none. The committee on February 23 adopted the resolution, 56 to none. Iraq abstained from voting in each case.

The resolution directs UNRWA to pursue its relief and rehabilitation programme, requests the host Governments — Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan — to cooperate with the agency, and appeals to all governments to increase their contributions for UNRWA's work.

SCUA Confers On Suez Priority

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Envoys of the 15 nations in the Suez Canal Users Association conferred today on the possibility of a system of priorities for shipping being set up when the waterway is reopened, diplomatic sources said.

The Council of the Association had before it a report from its Danish administrator, Mr. Lovind Bartels, on the economic and transport changes which have followed the blocking of the canal and the types of vessels and the number which will want to use the canal when it is reopened.

Gulf To Be Declared Free

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Israel declared this evening that it would make an announcement tomorrow on her plans for withdrawing her forces from the Gulf of Akaba and the Gaza area.

When the General Assembly resumed its debate on the Middle East, after three consecutive postponements, Israel's deputy delegate, Mr. Mordechai Kidron, announced that Israel would be in a position to make a statement on her plans for withdrawal at the session tomorrow afternoon.

Earlier Israel Embassy sources in Washington said talks were going on during the day with the State Department "tying up loose ends" of an agreement.

According to informed sources, the French Premier and Foreign Minister had made suggestions in their talks with Israel Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Ambassador Abba Eban which had helped impress Israel with the value of the assurances the U.S. had been able to give regarding the situation which would follow Israel's withdrawal.

Arrangements for the withdrawal were still unsettled tonight despite rumours which persisted throughout the day that the evacuation would take place within a day or so.

Call from B-G

The afternoon and evening sessions were both put off while top-level negotiations between Israel and the U.S. attempted to clinch a settlement.

Ambassador Abba Eban conferred with Secretary of State Dulles again today after receiving instructions by telephone from Mr. David Ben-Gurion. Last night, Israel sources said that the deadlock between Israel and the U.N. appeared to have been broken.

Mr. Eban told reporters: "The hope for an early solution is now much stronger."

There was no specific mention of Israel in today's Eisenhower - Mollet communique (see col. 5) although it is understood that the French Premier and his Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, played an active part in bringing the American and Israel views closer together.

The Indian Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Krishna Menon, once more postponed his departure for New Delhi because of the reported imminence of a solution.

U.S. Draft Suspended

The U.S. announced today that its draft resolution demanding Israel's prompt withdrawal under threat of sanctions is "in suspense" pending the outcome of the current negotiations in Washington. A spokesman for the American delegation said he could not tell whether further U.N. action would be necessary.

Reports from Washington said that a U.S.-French-Israel formula for withdrawal provided for the replacement of Israel troops by U.N. forces. These would remain until the Egypt-Israel dispute "quietens down."

Israel officials here were reported as being satisfied that, under this formula, the Gaza Strip would not be returned to Egyptian occupation.

With regard to the Gulf of Akaba, it was understood the formula called for other maritime nations to join the U.S. in assuring free passage for Israel vessels.

Right to Shoot

The "New York Times" said these \powers, which would include France, Britain, Canada, Holland and Norway, would make declarations independently of the U.N. that they, as well as the U.S., consider the Gulf to be an international waterway. This would mean that Israel would have the clear right to shoot back should the Egyptians attempt to interwere with the passage of Israel ships.

In London this afternoon, the "Evening Standard" commented on the reported agreement: "Israel seems about to collect the rewards of courage... If the assurances given by the U.S. are definite enough, Israel will have scored a diplomatic triumph. For Israel — isolated but not intimidated, willing to accept suffering but not retreat — has defied the U.N. until opinion, both in America and the world at large, rallied to her... The swing towards Israel is a demonstration of what valour and tenacity can achieve."

(Reuter, UP, INA)

End to Troubles In Sight — Meir

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, said last night that "it seems to look as though we are approaching very rapidly a successful end to the trouble" over Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Straits of Tiran.

Speaking at a dinner of the National Committee for Labour Israel, Mrs. Meir said, "I wish the dinner tonight were being held tomorrow or the night after so I could tell you a few secrets I cannot tonight."

Fawzi Says Israel 'Humiliating' U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi told the General Assembly today that the U.N. has for "too many months... been put in an extremely humiliating position" by Israel and that Israel tactics were "destroying the U.N. and making of it a most miserable mockery."

He asked, "Do we in this Assembly and in the U.N. accept or reject the idea that the force of arms is our law and world political Zionism is our lord and master?"

He pointed out that the Assembly debate on the Middle East had been postponed seven times because of "Israel's playing for time" which he said "abused the seemingly inexhaustible patience of the Assembly, particularly some of its most powerful members."

Egypt agreed "reluctantly" to the successive adjournments "lest is be said that we did not allow time for sufficient efforts outside the U.N.... to assure Israel's immediate, complete, and unconditional withdrawal." But he added, Israel's procrastinating attitude could only "sow more seeds of strife."

Begin: Peace Treaty Before Withdrawal

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Menahem Begin, leader of the Herut Party, said today that his country's troops should not withdraw "until Egypt asks for peace and signs a peace treaty with Israel."

Mr. Begin arrived today from Paris to plead the Israel cause and to speak on "Communist penetration on the Middle East" during a seven-week tour of the U.S.

Josephthal Wants IL1m. To Open Mapai Clubs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Dr. Giora Josephthal, Mapai Secretary, today proposed that a fund of IL1m. be raised to open 100 Party-sponsored clubs in slum areas and new immigrant centres.

In outlining his plans for the near future before the Mapai Central Committee, Dr. Josephthal said they were threefold: to assure that the Party controls its emissaries in Government and municipal bodies; to preserve democracy within the Party by putting questions of national importance before as many representative bodies as possible, and to create new frameworks which would ensure speedy decisions on the highest level.

Within the Party itself, the Secretary said there would henceforth be room for special bodies, such as the semi-autonomous younger generation division of 18-30 year-olds. The Party is also training 600 new lecturers who are expected to bring its views before the electorate in all parts of the country.

Mutineers Were Returned P-o W's

Egypt has imposed a security blackout on the circumstances of the mutiny of "Palestinian" soldiers which took place at Al Mahdi camp on Tuesday in which nine men were killed and several injured in a clash with the Egyptian army.

According to "Yediot Aharonot" sources, there are no Palestinian soldiers stationed inside Egyptian territory. The Egyptians enforce a total ban on the entry of Palestinians to that country even for the purpose of seeking employment.

"Yediot" claims that the mutineers were returned Egyptian prisoners from the Sinai campaign, whom the authorities at one time refused to repatriate.

EGYPTIANS STAB ISRAELI IN HOLLAND

ROTTERDAM, Thursday (INA). — The sailor who received knife wounds during a fight between Egyptians and Israelis outside a dance hall on Tuesday night was an Israel mess room attendant, Amram Ben-Soosan, 27, and not an Egyptian sailor as previously reported.

Ben-Soosan is from the s.s. Gadna. The fight started after a quarrel about the Gaza Strip.

Have you registered for the
ULPAN AKIVA
NATANYA
New Course —
March 3.
Monthly and 4-monthly courses
For details see advertisement on p. 4.

Social & Personal

The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, yesterday received Dr. Lincoln Hale, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission, on the eve of the latter's departure after completing his tour of duty. A dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Hale was given last night by the Minister of Finance and Mrs. Levi Eshkol at the Sharon Hotel. Among the guests were Mr. E. Strauss, who is to replace Dr. Hale, members of USOM, U.S. Embassy staff, and senior officials of ministries connected with USOM activities.

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The French Ambassador, M. Pierre Gilbert, was inscribed yesterday in the Golden Book by the North African Immigrants Association at a ceremony in Jaffa attended by the Minister of Police, Mr. Behor Shitreet.

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Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, Jerusalem District Commander, was yesterday inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund by the Jerusalem Municipality as an indication of its deep appreciation for his services. A ceremony to mark the occasion was held yesterday in the Jerusalem Municipality.

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Mr. Seth King, correspondent of "The New York Times," visited the Hebrew University yesterday, and was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Vice-President, Prof. M. Evenari.

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The Tel Aviv Museum announces that the two current exhibitions, the Chagall Bible Illustrations and the Loutchansky Sculptures will remain open for another ten days only.

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEEK-END FIXTURES

Tel Aviv Mac. vs. Petah Tikva Mac.; Haifa Mac. vs. Netanya Mac.; Ramat Gan Hap. vs. Tel Aviv Betar; Tel Aviv Hap. vs. Haifa Hap.; Petah Tikva vs. Jaffa Mac.

AT A MEETING between the food workers union and the Manufacturers Association, a Parity Committee was appointed to deal with renewal of collective wage contracts in the citrus by-products industries.

Hale Ends Mission With Tribute to Israel's Spirit

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

People tend to forget nowadays that the U.S. is not only a source of pressure in matters of political expediency; that Americans who view Israel as a pawn in the geopolitics represent only one side of the U.S.

The other America — the America of Jefferson and Lincoln, the America of the pioneer — is also present. It has been symbolised here for the last three years by Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, the departing director of the U.S.O.M.

Though in charge of an economic aid mission, Dr. Hale saw his task in terms of more general values.

"There would be no American democracy today had its seeds not been sown in ancient Israel thousands of years ago," is Dr. Hale's approach to the U.S. Aid Programme in this country. He also believes that "there would not have been Christianity without Judaism preceding it." For him American aid to Israel is nothing but "the repayment of an old debt."

"It is in the realm of spirit that the strength of Israel rests," Dr. Hale has stressed repeatedly. "One finds it in many places: in the shining faces of the boys of Lachish, in the concentration of the factory worker as he plies his trade at a new and strange machine, in eager students as they shape with their hands and minds metal and wood at the trade school bench . . . in the complete freedom and joy of children as they romp and play, in the inspired faces of men and boys dancing about the Torah . . ."

Was Manual Worker

Mr. Hale started as a manual worker (a machinist in a Connecticut foundry) and rose through his own efforts to the presidency of an Indiana college. The books he wrote during the thirties reflect the main fields of his interest: "Encouraging Vital Religion in Our Schools" (1935), and "From School to College" (1939).

He is the holder of an M.A. degree in Religious Education and a Ph.D. in Character Education, both from Yale.

Dr. Hale looks upon the rebirth of Israel and its economic development as the Biblical prophecy coming true. "It all adds up to a boundless, ceaseless energy," he said to a U.J.A. Mission visiting Israel, "that creates and builds anew the age-old dream of the New Jerusalem and heeds the call to Ezra: 'Let him go up to Jerusalem and build the house of God, the Lord of Israel'."

Loved Pioneering

The kindly face and soft voice of Dr. Hale became a familiar part of the Israel landscape during the 32 months of his mission here. There were few pioneering efforts, either on the shores of the Kinneret, in the wastes of the Negev, in the hills of Judah and in the plains of Sharon — without the physical presence and encouragement of Dr. Hale. Cabinet Minister and new immigrant received the same intense interest and understanding from this man who views America and Israel as spiritually equal parts of the same civilisation.

The recall of such a man by Washington just in the days when the U.S. Government is being accused of applying double standards in international morality is doubly regrettable. For, in addition to the desire to see such a man continue his efforts to help in developing this country, his departure at this juncture unavoidably gives rise to political interpretations, however vigorously they may be denied by official spokesmen, — and whatever the outcome of the current argument between Washington and Jerusalem may be.

The kind and tireless Mrs. Sallie Hale has shared her husband's convictions and conceptions. The Hales are leaving Israel next Sunday, accompanied by the best wishes of many an Israeli who will long remember Dr. Hale's motto, quoting John Ruskin:

"Therefore when we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labour and wrought substance of them, 'This our fathers did for us'."

Peking Alleges US Plan to Oust Chiang

PEKING, Thursday (Reuter).—Peking newspapers yesterday issued a front page report of an American-sponsored movement said to be opposing Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek in Formosa.

The report, written by the Canton (South China) correspondent of the New China News Agency and said to be from Hong Kong, linked Mr. Hu Shih, a philosopher, and Paul Cardinal Yu Pin, a Catholic Prinate, who are both in the U.S. and "other so-called liberals" with this "anti-Chiang faction."

Attacks on Gen. Chiang had centred around the fortnightly magazine "Free China," the report added. It contended that articles "full of rebukes and ridicule" had been published in the magazine last November in an issue which also congratulated Chiang on his 70th birthday.

The report said pamphlets had been introduced by the Americans in Formosa, suggesting that Chiang should retire and that a new government be formed to include Hu Shin, Cardinal Yu and others "who are thought to be more trusted in America."

Reports from Hong Kong, the article added, made it clear that the U.S. "was not so much biased in favour of liberal elements but were just making use of them to cut short the influence of the Kuomintang (Chiang's Party) authorities in Formosa."

Home Economics At Beersheba School

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The Beersheba High School today celebrated the opening of a Home Economics centre and the receipt of a gift of a library belonging to the late director of the Kiryat Haim high school, Dr. Yosef Mennel.

The Beersheba High School is the first in the country to open a centre of Home Economics. Both the Municipality and the Ministry of Education helped with the equipment.

Miss Ofira Chen will be the first teacher of the new department.

Pakistan Premier Yields to Students

KARACHI, Pakistan, Thursday (UP). — Eight hundred medical students on strike since Tuesday marched to the National Assembly building yesterday demanding that Premier Suhrawardy accept their demands or resign.

As a result of the strike, the Pakistani Premier has withdrawn the requirement that each student sign a pledge promising not to engage in subversive activities or any other activity prejudicial to the interests of the Karachi University.

The students have also approached Opposition members of the Assembly with their demands and the matter is to be debated by the Assembly.

53—8 Vote On 'U.S. Subversion'

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The vote yesterday against the Soviet resolution calling for condemnation of alleged U.S. subversive activities in Eastern Europe was 53 to 8, with 11 countries abstaining.

Voting for the resolution were Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Ukraine and Russia.

Abstaining were Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Absent when the vote was taken were Austria, Hungary, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and South Africa. All others voted against the resolution.

U.S. BANK CREDIT FOR OIL TO FRANCE

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). —Agreement has been reached between a group of American banks to grant credits up to $100m. to finance imports of crude oil and oil products into France.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Zion, Ussishkin, 5001. Beit Israel, Rehov Bnai Zion, 3251.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 5536. Mercaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Benyamin, Sanitas, 53 Ibn Gabirol. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387, Sa'ad, Jaffa, 24 Jerusalem Blvd., 81445. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel Silver, Shechunat Gefen. NATANYA: Mercaz. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma. BISHON LEZION: Karlan. KEHOVOT: Klibner, Rehov Teller, 341.
HAIFA: Paiss, 31 Joseph.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Alba, Zion Sq., 4703.
TEL AVIV: (Day): Geula, 10 Allenby, 62275. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253. Zweiker, 27 Sheinkin, 8985. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Jabotinsky, 125 Ibn Gabirol, 21040. Baruch, main road, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. (Evening): Kohlberg, 28 Allenby, 23395. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 2851. Moshkovitz, 25 King George, 62650. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Baruch, main road, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. JAFFA: Laris, 73 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82902. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hatikhon, 86 Hatikhon, 71949. NATANYA: Mercaz. HOLON: Briut, Sokolov. BISHON LEZION: Karlan. KEHOVOT: Klibner, Teller, 341.
HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Artosoroff, 2562. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Horn, 20 King George, 2746. Dr. Krstka, 25 Abarbanel, 8087. Dr. Brunower, 2/76 Greek Colony, 5868.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Ariosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shomairt, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3434. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Goldgrant, 1 Gilead, 4170. (Day only). Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66526 (Evening only).

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Kebarah Cave Said 35,000 Years Old

The date of the Levallois Mousterian stratum in the prehistoric cave at Kebarah got far from Caesaria, has been fixed at about 35,000 B.C.E. on the basis of the first radioactive carbon tests ever carried out with prehistoric material from Israel, the Hebrew University announced yesterday.

The samples of radioactive carbon dated in this manner were found by Dr. M. Stekelis, Lecturer in Prehistory at the University, while digging at Kebarah, near Haifa, in 1968.

They were sent by him to Professor Hallam Movius, Curator of Palaeolithic Archaeology at the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. The actual tests were carried out by Dr. Lawrence Kulp, of the Lamont Geological Observatory at Columbia University.

In the meantime, Dr. Stekelis has found the remains of a human skull at Kebarah in a layer 1½ metres lower, and therefore much older than the stratum in which the charcoal was discovered. Samples of the latest discoveries have since been sent to the U.S. for examination.

Dr. Kulp's tests have shown conclusively that the prehistoric culture of Palestine is much older than had previously been assumed, and is at least contemporay to, if not earlier than, the prehistoric cultures discovered in Europe. Moreover, the linking of a more or less definite date to a prehistoric discovery made in Israel will greatly assist in assessing the age of other stone age remains found in the country.

The excavations at Kebarah are being carried out jointly by the University and the Government Antiquities Department, with the assistance of Mr. S. Guttman, of Na'an.

MEANY ADDRESSES HISTADRUT DINNER

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Mr. George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labour — Congress of Industrial Organisations, on Wednesday night urged an American policy in the Middle East that would guarantee Israel the maximum security and opportunity for development.

He made the statement at a Histadrut Humanitarian Award Dinner sponsored by the National Committee for Labour Israel. Twelve hundred guests attended the $50-per-plate dinner, the proceeds of which are going for services rendered by the Histadrut to new immigrants in Israel.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA DISTRICT COURT

Liquidation File 24/57

Notice regarding application for liquidating a company

Concerning the 1929 Company Ordinance

and concerning

"Issaf" Waste Paper and Cardboard Ltd., 108 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv.

Notice is hereby given that application for liquidating the above Company by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa District Court was submitted on January 2, 1957, and instructions have been issued that the application will be heard by the Court sitting in Tel Aviv on March 4, 1957, at 8.30 a.m. Every interested person or participant in this company wishing to support the issuing of a summons in this matter or to oppose it may appear at the time of the hearing, in person or represented by his attorney. A copy of the application will be sent to every interested person or participant in the company requesting it from the undersigned, upon payment of the regular fee.

Representative of the Attorney-General / Office of the Tel Aviv District Attorney, 9 Jaffa-Tel Aviv (Beit Romano).

Note:
Persons wishing to appear in court at the time of the hearing should submit or send, to the above address, notice to that effect. The notice should include the applicant's name and address or if a company, the name and address of the company, and must be signed by the applicant or the company or by a legal representative of the person or company. The application must be submitted so as to arrive at the above address not later than 1 p.m. on March 3, 1957.
Ref. No. 4114/ת/56.

Soviet Police To Be Decentralized

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet militia (police forces) is being decentralized in an effort to jolt it into effective action in fighting crime, the chief of the Soviet militia stated yesterday.

The new move, revealed in an article by Mr. M. B. Barasukov, Chief of the Central Militia Board, in the magazine "Soviet State and Law," also forms part of the continuing "De-Stalinisation" in many aspects of Soviet life.

Mr. Barasukov said control over the militia was being transferred partially from the Central Ministry of Internal Affairs (M.V.D.) to the local Soviets. The local militia would thus be controlled jointly by and held responsible to both Moscow and the local authorities.

Observers here pointed out that this applied only to the normal militia force and not to the security police which have not been under the control of M.V.D. since the arrest of Beria in 1953.

Spain to Improve Ties with Arabs

MADRID, Thursday (Reuter). — The new Spanish Government declared early today that the "bonds of goodwill" linking Spain with the Arab countries and those of the Mediterranean community are to be strengthened.

The declaration, issued after the new Cabinet's first meeting under General Franco, also affirmed the desire to strengthen friendship with the U.S. and Portugal.

"The cordial relations uniting us with the U.S. will be strengthened in the political, economic and military fields, without our forgetting for this reason our European situation, rooted to a common history which today offered such wide prospects for the future."

The Government promised to "continue in all its aspects the great work of solidarity with the sister Latin American countries" and said Spain's friendship with Morocco "will be strengthened and our common interests will thus become harmonised."

NEW ICE PLANT FOR BEERSHEBA

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — An additional ice factory with a daily production of 2,600 blocks is to open here this summer. Together with the two existing plants, which together produce 1,500 blocks a day, it is hoped that there will be no more shortage of ice in Beersheba. The factory, which cost about IL400,000, is the first of its kind in Beersheba to be financed by private investment.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.59 p.m. today and ends at 6.12 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Pekudei: Exodus 38, 21 — 40, 38.
Haftara: II Kings 12, 1 — 17.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha: 5.14 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 6.05 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5.15 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh Synagogue (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.25 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Tzvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.25 p.m. Arvit: 6.07 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St.

Gallup Poll Shows UNEF Favoured

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Americans strongly favour UNEF to patrol the Israel-Egyptian border on a semi-permanent basis, according to a Gallup poll.

Fifty-eight per cent, or nearly six out of 10 Americans, said they favoured the U.N. asking member countries to supply troops for such a border patrol. Among those who favour the plan, sentiment is nearly six to one that the U.S. should send troops as part of such a force.

The U.S. and other major powers are specifically excluded from UNEF, which is restricted to smaller member nations.

Twenty-four per cent called the plan "a poor idea," and 18 per cent had no opinion.

ISHIBASHI. — The former Japanese Prime Minister, Tanzan Ishibashi, entered a Tokyo hospital on Tuesday for emergency medical treatment.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 28, 1957

Pop. Loan 1949/50 (IL10)	96
6% Comp. Loan 56/57	744
4% War Loan 54/58	95
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	3301
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	911
3½% Travel Dollar 51 y)	799
4 % Rez. Sterling "A"	991
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	2035
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	210
ditto g)	3004
Keren Hayesod 6½ % Ded. 56/65 f)	2001
ditto g)	3018
Igyeth Ltd. 6½ % Ded. 58/65 f)	999
Bezeq 6½% Deb., 58/64 Class "A" f)	102
Class "B" g)	2021
Sh. Leumi ord sh.	169
Bearer Partners Cert.	959
A.P.B. Investment	76
4½-6% Conv. Deb. ord. sh. "B" reg.	3011
Discount ord. sh. "B" reg.	93
Elbera Inv. ord. d)	144
P.E.C. Inv ord "B" reg	971
Geo. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	771
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	85
Nir 5% pre. sh.	79
Paas 4% debs.60/64 reg.	771
"Inva" 5% debs.	61
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	69
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	702
5 % debs.	713
Bezeq 6% pref ord. sh	94
4th ord "B" sh.	914
6-6% con. debs.	814
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	923
7% con. debs. 58/68	775
Moller-Dan ord. sh. reg.	760
Pal.-Brewery 5% con. debs.	90
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	982
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	1154
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	631
"Tova" ord. Sh	971
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	1671
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	871
Pal. Contr. 5% debs. a)	971
Mekorot pref. sh.	731
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh. reg.	189

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,800; y) in per cent.

MARVEL. — An electronic marvel that can land jet fighters on aircraft carriers in all kinds of weather has cleared the testing stage and is ready for trial at sea, the U.S. Navy announced yesterday.

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Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibits. New finds from the excavations at Tel Gat and Ein Mallaha, 9-1, 3-6. Today, 9-1; Tomorrow 10-1.

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.

1) Works by Marc Chagall. 2) Paintings and Graphic works by Max Liebermann, Yosef Israels and Isaac Lavithan. 3) Selected Acquisitions, 1948-1956. Exhibit of the month. Candelabrum from a Synagogue in Kfar Hanania. Bronze, III-IVth c. C.E. Loan by Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, (Belgium). Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

1) Oil Paintings by Abshalom Okashi. 2) Watercolours by David Wittman. 3) Illustrations by Daniel Schatz of Henry Miller's book "Half Past Midnight." 4) Reflective Panels in plastic and various metals by Zahara and Daniel Schatz, for the New York World Trade Fair. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

1) Graphic Arts and Drawings (Characters from the Ma'abara) by Ilana Shafir, Ashkelon. 2) Persian antique metal works. Mora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

• Tours: —
Hebrew University Conducted Tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew, Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.).

• Recorded Music: —
Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Concerto No. 3 in C Minor, Beethoven; Symphony No. 3 in A Minor, Mendelssohn. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions: —
1) Hand-coloured Biblical illustrations by Marc Chagall; 2) Retrospective Exhibition of Sculpture, by Jacob Lutchansky, on his 80th birthday. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• Tourist Service: —
E.O.A. House Tourist Service, 9 a.m.—1 p.m. and daily.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: —
Sculpture by Clara Braft (Guest from U.S.), and works by "The Ten Group." Artists' House, 24 UNO Ave. Daily 10-1, 3-6.

RAMAT GAN

• Beit Ha'ourah: —
"You Never Can Tell," by Bernard Shaw. Played by a Chamber Theatre troupe.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Concerts: —
Jerusalem Chamber Music Society — 7th Concert. Trios by Mozart & Brahms. Beit Hillel, 8.30.

• Recorded Music: —
Saturday Music Hour. Cantata No. 78, Bach; Concerto No. 10 in B-Flat Major, Mozart. Y.M.-C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.

• Maccabi Officers Club: —
Dance with band. 8 p.m.

• Beit Ha'am: —
Rabbi J.M. Schechter: "Tabernacle of Testimony." Mr. T. Weiss: "A Tour in Western Lands." 11 a.m.

• Sabbath Tour: —
North Jerusalem. 10 a.m. from the Municipality Building.

• Jerusalem Journalists Club: —
Mr. T.R. Lurie: "Impressions of a U.N. Visit." Z. Laqueur: "Impressions of Western Europe." 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities. Lunch, Dinner, Soupe a l'oignon. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 32752.

• Concert: —
Bach — Pelleg (Harpsichord), Tooplitz, Shoham (Flutes) and Strings (Malkin, Tuval, Steinberg, Zemach). Museum, 7 and 9.

• Games: —
Billiard and Ping-Pong Club "Monopol," 4 Allenby Rd. Excellent tables for carambol, snooker and ping-pong.

• Theatre: —
Ohel, "5:5," 6.45 and 9.15.
Cameri, "No Time for Sergeants," Premiere, Mograbi, 8. "You Never Can Tell," New Hall, 6.30 and 9.15.
Habimah, "Anna Frank," Habimah Theatre, 6 p.m; "Anna Christie," Habimah Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

•

For a Chinese lunch and dinner only Bikas, 2 Rehov Trumpeldor.

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COMING EVENTS

TEL AVIV

Public Lectures: Every first Monday, 8 p.m., 5 Ben Yehuda Rd., (basement) Tel Aviv, Theosophical Society. (P.O.B. 1264, Jerusalem).

HAIFA

Mr. Haim Cohen, Legal Adviser to the Government, will speak on: "The Problem of the Freedom of the Press" on Sunday, March 3, at 8.30 p.m., Room 64, Technion. Auspices: Israel Political Sciences Association.

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

March 3 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Anna Christie," Nof Yam, 8.
March 4 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Anna Christie," Beersheba, 8.
March 5 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Anna Frank," Hashon Le-Zion, 8.
March 6 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Anna Frank," Petah Tikva, 8.
March 7 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Anna Frank," Jerusalem, 3 perf. 6 and 9.15.

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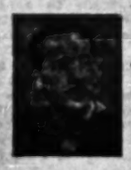

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A NEW COURSE IS BEING OPENED FOR APPLIED GRAPHICS AND DRAWING.
Registration: Daily 5-8 p.m. 94 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv. Tel. 67156 (mornings) and after 5 p.m.: 21418.
We announce the opening of a new parallel class for those who were not accepted for lack of space. Registration until Thursday, March 7, 1957.

THE WARNER WEEK

ORSON WELLES
PATRICIA MEDINA
MICHAEL REDGRAVE
AKIM TAMIROFF
KATINA PAXINOU
CONFIDENTIAL REPORT
The Great Mystery Film Produced by Orson Welles
ISRAEL PREMIERE
MAY—HAIFA

The Baby in the Wedding Bed
The Film that caused a Storm
More discussed in the Israel and world press than any other film
BABY DOLL
KARL MALDEN
CAROLL BAKER
ELI WALLACH
ELIA KAZAN'S daring production of Tennessee Williams' story
Third Week
ORION—TEL AVIV
Shortly May, Haifa.

The Wonderful Colour Musical
MARIO LANZA
JOAN FONTAINE
SARITA MONTIEL
in the great, colourful
SERENADE
The story of a famous Opera Star, divided in his love for two women, the one a devil, the other an angel
Long-play records of this wonderful music will be given away to the public.
ISRAEL PREMIERE
EDISON—JERUSALEM

The tragic Story of a Hero, which shook the World . . . .
CINEMASCOPE
COURT MARTIAL OF BILLY MITCHELL
GARY COOPER
CHARLES BICKFORD
ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY
ROD STEIGER
RALPH BELLAMY
An unforgettable Film
ORION—JERUSALEM

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Call Our Clubs For Overseas Visitors :
JERUSALEM 4061
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HAIFA 4876
AND ARRANGE TO VISIT OUR PROJECTS

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair with rising temperature.
OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	72	6	14	16
Tiberias	68	10	22	23
Haifa Port	58	10	21	22
Natanya	66	8	23	24
Tel Aviv Kirya	54	6	23	25
Tel Aviv Port	77	10	19	20
Lydda Airport	51	6	24	25
Jerusalem	52	7	17	21
Beersheba	38	6	23	25
Eilat	30	11	26	27
Sdom	—	13	24	25
Solomon's Bay	—	13	24	26

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. M Shneerson, Director of the British Commonwealth Division in the Foreign Ministry, from London, after a fortnight's visit (by El Al).

Mrs. Miriam Feund, National President of Hadassah.

Mr. Rudolf Faubel, of Holland, in the s.s. Pinemore, to work with the four-man port grading commission of the Levant Outward Conference.

Mr. Meir Ronnen (Isaacman) after heading the Patwa office in South Africa for two years, and Mrs. Ronnen.

DEPARTURES

The Mayor of Natanya, Mr. Oved Ben-Ami, for the U.S. on a U.J.A. lecture tour (by Sabena).

Messrs. A. Kook, Z. Gliksman and A. Rotievi, of the Textiles Department of the Manufacturers Association, on a tour of export markets in East Africa (by El Al).

Mr. A. Becker, Histadrut Trade Union head, for a meeting of the I.L.O. Executive in Geneva (by El Al).

THE KING DAVID HOTEL is scheduled to open formally on March 20. But it will be opened informally ten days earlier to accommodate the 400 delegates to the Kupat Holim Conference.

• • •

ILANSHIL, the Israel Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is to hold a children's Purim carnival on Monday, March 18, at the Ramat Aviv hotel, Tel Aviv.

• • •

PERSONNEL of the Jerusalem Religious Council are to strike on Monday if their January salaries are not paid by then, they announced yesterday. They also demand that they receive their salary simultaneously with the staff of the Jerusalem Municipality.

• • •

THE NAVE SHA'ANAN telephone exchange is to be closed, and all the numbers connected with it will be connected with the Haifa telephone exchange, as of next Friday. The new numbers will be communicated to all the telephone exchanges.

New Interest Rates In Effect Today

A maximum of ten per cent interest on bank loans to industry, agriculture and artisans was fixed yesterday by the Knesset Finance Committee. For other bank loans, 11 per cent will be allowed.

Credit cooperatives with a capital of less than IL200,000 will be able to demand 11 per cent on all loans made.

For loans linked to the cost-of-living index or the dollar, a maximum of 6.5 per cent interest was set.

These rates come into effect today and will be in force until March 31, 1958.

DRIVERLESS CAR INJURES WOMAN

HAIFA, Thursday. — Matilda Zelnik, 49, was seriously injured when a driverless car that rolled down a steep hill hit her at 8.30 this morning.

The accident occurred near her home. She was taken to Hacarmel Hospital. The car had been left at the top of the hill by its driver, Mordechai Kliski.

J'LEM WANTS 'ZAHAL' BAND FOR PURIM

Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem has requested the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, to send the Defence Forces Band to Jerusalem on March 18 to play in the "Little Adloyada."

Five other bands, including the 200-member Haifa Youth Band, have already announced their participation.

Indian Ambassadors To Syria, Saudia

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — India will exchange Ambassadors with Syria and Suadi Arabia "to strengthen existing close and cordial relations" with the two Arab nations, the External Affairs Ministry announced today.

Kupat Holim Doctors Oppose Histadrut's Recommendations

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The 1,500 doctors of Kupat Holim are unanimously opposed to the recommendations of the 11-man Histadrut committee exploring improvements in the present methods of work and a system linking physicians' earnings to the number of patients treated, members of the Secretariat of the Kupat Holim Doctors Association told the Press today.

The proposals of the 11-man committee will have to come before the Kupat Holim General Assembly, and later the Kupat Holim Doctors Assembly, before presentation to the Histadrut Executive for adoption.

Kupat Holim doctors would not co-operate if the recommendations are adopted, the press was told. The doctors also claimed that the proposal's adoption might destroy Kupat Holim altogether.

Dr. A. Lobel, Chairman of the Kupat Holim Doctors Association, said the proposals would make the physician a "medical contractor," forced to work 24 hours a day. As a result, the sick person would not receive the best treatment.

Nor was the reception of patients in private homes of Kupat Holim doctors possible, because their apartments were too small.

Unrealistic Scheme

Unrealistic also was the idea of "free choice" of doctors by the public, as Kupat Holim physicians were already treating the maximum number of patients, and more.

Dr. Lobel claimed the proposal to pay each physician according to the number of persons he treats, would revolutionize the status of the employed doctor, and was liable to deprive him of his social benefits.

The Kupat Holim doctors demanded the "family doctor system" according to geographical division, with each physician being responsible for the organization's members in that region during working hours; the possibility of transferring a patient freely from doctor to specialist; and around-the-clock service by "duty doctors."

The physicians demanded also that their number on the 13-man Kupat Holim Central Committee be increased from the present two to six representatives. They claim that the only two doctors on the 11-man Histadrut Committee were men who had no experience of the problems of Kupat Holim clinical work.

Hillel Dan For U.S.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The country's iron mines would be fully exploited by 1959, Mr. Hillel Dan of Solel Boneh said before leaving with other executives for the U.S. by El Al today. The delegation is to consult American firms regarding industrial expansion here.

500 More Beds For Kupat Holim

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Kupat Holim hopes to add 500 beds to meet the growing needs of the next few years, Mr. M. Saroka, Treasurer of the Histadrut sick fund, told reporters today, at a preview exhibition prepared in connection with next week's National Conference of the Fund.

The conference, which is to be held in Jerusalem, will decide on policy regarding compulsory health insurance, methods of doctors' work in dispensaries and budgetary problems. A new supervisory board will be elected.

Mr. Y. Kanev, Chairman of Kupat Holim, stated that in view of the growing membership of the fund, both from natural increase and anticipated immigration of 500,000 within the next four to five years, it may be expected there will be need for an additional 3,000 personnel, 66 per cent of whom will be doctors, nurses and laboratory assistants.

Illustrated Charts

Graphically illustrated charts, prepared by Mr. Z. Golan, depicting the 45-year history and development of Kupat Holim from a membership of 150 in 1912 to 1,100,000 today were on display at the Kupat Holim Headquarters here. Of the country's polyclinics 85 per cent are in the hands of Kupat Holim, Mr. Kanev stated. These include pharmacies, laboratories, X-Ray departments, dental laboratories, institutions for rehabilitation and orthopaedic treatment, as well as maternity hospitals, departments for occupational therapy and preventive medicine. There are 198 maternity centres, 140 of which are in new settlements.

Five Health Centres Opened in Galilee

ACRE, Thursday. — Three clinics and a mother and child care station were opened today at Jdeida, Peki'in and Sachnin, in Western Galilee. The Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai, attended the opening at Jdeida.

The Minister also inaugurated a clinic today in Nazareth for the treatment of infectious scalp diseases. The clinic has a yearly budget of IL30,000. It also provides transport for the sick to and from their homes.

Safad Hyena For Jerusalem Zoo

SAFAD, Thursday. — A large hyena was caught alive yesterday morning near Arbara village, near here. The hyena killed several sheep during the past weeks and the villagers set a trap to catch it. They offered their catch to the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, which sent a cage mounted on a jeep to fetch it.

The villagers reported that during the past few nights they heard roars which they believe to be those of the mate of the male leopard killed last week. Hunters are setting daily ambushes for her.

Jordan M.A.C. Blames Israel

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission blamed Israel yesterday for an act it denied committing. Israel was not at the emergency meeting.

The Commission passed a Jordan resolution saying that armed Israelis crossed the lines on February 23 in the outskirts of Silat al-Harithiya, in the Jenin area, and fired on Jordanian National Guardsmen, killing one of them.

A Jordan report of the incident was flatly denied by the Israel Army spokesman at the time, but the M.A.C. yesterday considered it as a "hostile act" and a "serious breach of the General Armistice Agreement."

Safad Mayor Kills 4-Year-Old with Car

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — While driving his car on the Acre-Safad road yesterday morning, the Mayor of Safad, Mr. A. Hacohen, struck and fatally injured a four-and-a-half year-old boy from Magdal Krum.

The boy was transferred to the Nahariya Hospital, where he later died.

After questioning, Mr. Hacohen was allowed to proceed on his journey.

Israel to Exhibit At 10 Fairs This Year

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — During 1957 this country is to participate in 10 international fairs and exhibitions, including those in New York and Poznan, Dr. A. Dayan, director of the Fairs and Exhibitions Corporation, announced before leaving today for the U.S. by K.L.M.

He will first go to Canada, where an all-Israel exhibition will open on March 22. In New York, Dr. Dayan will supervise arrangements for the Israel pavilion in the 60-nation fair opening there on April 14.

16,000 Soldier Alumni Of Beit Rutenberg

HAIFA, Thursday. — Sixteen thousand young men have acquired the basic notions of citizenship and culture in courses given by the Army at the Rutenberg House on the Carmel, Aluf-Mishne Aharon Ze'evi, Educational Assistant to the Chief of Staff, told military reporters who visited the establishment today.

The three storey villa and the surrounding pine grove are ideal for study, and the results obtained by Army instructors over the past eight years have been remarkably good, he added.

The villa was bequeathed by its owner, the late Pinhas Rutenberg, to serve as a cultural centre for Israel youth on condition that it was to be kept free of politics. During the War of Independence, the villa was taken over by the Army for teaching newcomers Hebrew and the essentials of Zionism. It has served the same purposes ever since.

It is understood that the heirs of Pinhas Rutenberg have recently expressed their opposition to the place's being run by the Army. The problem was not directly alluded to by the speakers during the tour today, although Aluf-Mishne Ze'ev remarked several times that "the Army is today the only real youth organization in this country which is absolutely above politics."

The courses given in Beit Rutenberg and the adjoining Marcus Campus include Hebrew for beginners, general culture, and "know your country" lessons for instructors. Privates and high-ranking officers mingle in the common dining hall.

The Chief Army Instruction Officer, said much of the Army's success in creating "the best school for young men in the country" was due to the fact that it enjoyed the use of the Rutenberg premises.

Ex-Vienna Cafe Men Guilty of Theft

Two former "Espresso" barmen of the Vienna Cafe in Jerusalem were yesterday found guilty of stealing IL600 worth of electrical equipment last October, by Jerusalem District Court Judge M. Gaulan.

Maximillian Avraham, 19, also confessed to six other robberies, while Moshe May, 20, said it was his first crime. Judge Gaulan withheld sentence pending reports from the Probation Officer.

WIZO Delegates To Hear B-G Tomorrow

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion is scheduled to address the opening of the 13th World Wizo Conference at the Ohel Shem Hall on Saturday night. The President of World Wizo, Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, will also address the opening assembly.

The Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, M. Pierre Gilbert, Mayor Haim Levanon, for the City of Tel Aviv, and Mr. Zalman Shazar on behalf of the Jewish Agency, will extend greetings to the opening Assembly.

Present at the opening session will be some 120 Wizo delegates, alternates and observers from abroad, about 140 local participants and invited guests.

The conference sessions will be held at the Ramat Aviv Hotel, and will continue until March 11.

Arrivals for the Conference yesterday included:

From Belgium: Mmes. Baum, Cohen, Chananna, Neumann, and Landau.

From Brazil: Mrs. H. Landau, Co-President of Wizo in Brazil, and Mrs. I. Izsak.

From Canada: Mrs. L. Rivin, President of Canadian Hadassah-Wizo, and Mrs. H. Luzinsky.

From Britain: Mmes. Gudansky, Karp and Williams.

From New Zealand: Mrs. Julia da Woolf, President of Wizo New Zealand.

(See Marginal Column — P.1)

Wizo Women Visit Mothercraft Centre

Led by Mrs. Inez Gordon, President of the Women's Zionist Council of South Africa, South African delegates to the World Wizo Conference yesterday visited the Mothercraft Training Centre in Tel Aviv for the official opening of the special Premature Baby Ward.

They were greeted by the Welfare Department of World Wizo and Dr. S. Syman, Assistant Director General of the Ministry of Health. He said the ward was the first of its kind in the Middle East.

The visitors were joined by French delegates to the conference, including Mme. Reich, General Secretary of the French Wizo Federation.

PASSERS-BY SCARE OFF BANK BURGLARS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Passers-by foiled a burglary of the Rehov Levinsky branch of the Halva'a Vehisachon Bank early this morning.

The burglars were frightened off after sawing through three window bars. The police have started investigations.

SEEING EYE DOG SPOTS NEW MASTER

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Linda, the "Seeing Eye" dog jumped off the Sabena plane today and headed straight for her new master.

She had been sent from Frankfort by the "Joint" to Dr. Hegel, Director of the Village of the Blind near Gedera. Linda was flown free of charge by the Belgian airline.

Export Fashions Shown at Dan

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Elanit Company today featured its three new export drive fabrics — orion, serigarig and Elanit—at a trade fashion show at the Dan Hotel.

The names of the latest sweaters, skirts, jackets, dresses and suits evinced a strong French influence, to mark this country's friendship for France. However, Italian, North African and Far Eastern names also infiltrated into the list.

Locally-manufactured orlon fashions will not be available here because of the very high cost of this cashmere-like fabric, Dr. H. Gottesman, Elanit Director, said.

The mannequins were Miss Rina Weiss and Miss Anna Brandes. The styles were designed by Mrs. Rachel Adler.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual general meeting of the Association of Representatives of Foreign Firms in Israel held in Tel Aviv recently, all the members of the previous executive committee were reelected.

The committee later elected Mr. Reuven Feldman, President; Mr. Yehuda Samuel, Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer; Mr. Henry Rosenfeld, Second Vice-President and Eliahu Peshuti, Honorary Secretary.

Citrus 40% Of All Exports

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Citrus formed 40 per cent of this year's total exports, Mr. N. Verlinsky, Tnuva Director, said at today's Tnuva Export Council meeting. By continuing to send 70 per cent of citrus products abroad, export of 12.5 million boxes could be reached.

A quarter of the 4.8 million boxes exported so far this year had been sent by "Tnuva Export," Mr. M. Galler said. Stressing the need for keeping ahead of other citrus exporting lands, he mentioned that 100,000 dunams of citrus groves would be planted by 1960 near new settlements.

Israel supplied seven per cent of German citrus consumption, four per cent of French, and 30 per cent of the English market.

Marine transport costs had jumped since the Sinai campaign by 17 per cent, adding a shilling to the price of a box, Mr. Galler criticised the Railway, mentioning that the packing houses did not get the freight wagons they ordered.

The use of cartons in packaging was gradually increasing, and this season 178 million cartons had been ordered, nevertheless, certain technical difficulties had yet to be overcome. *(Itim.)*

Isaiah To Be Centre Of Bible Conference

The fifth Bible conference sponsored by the Israel Biblical Research Society, which opens in Jerusalem on April 8, will concentrate on a discussion of the Book of Isaiah.

The four-day conference will devote eight of its ten sessions to Isaiah, one to the Books of Amos, Hosea and Micah and one to the scrolls found in the Judean Desert.

Israel Hoopsters Beat Baltimore Univ.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, — Thursday (UP). — Featuring a brilliant exhibition of passing and running, the Israel Olympic basketball team won the most impressive victory of its nation-wide tour, walloping Baltimore University 91-73 before a crowd of 3,000 here last night.

Trailing 41-44 as the second half started, the Israelis, led by Zach Ofri, Marcel Hefetz, Isaac Peled and Raphael Kline, used a fast break to perfection, as they ran Baltimore off the court with dazzling layups and give-and-go play.

Ofri led all scorers with 26 points. Israel won four and lost five games on its tour. It will play Yeshiva College in Philadelphia today and Seton Hall freshmen in Newark, New Jersey, on Sunday before heading home.

Agricultural Loans For Beduin

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to grant loans of IL8 for every dunam of land owned by four Beduin clans in view of their excellent work developing their fields.

The loan, which is given on the same terms as those given to Jewish farmers, is usually used to buy artificial fertilizer, and is payable after the harvest.

The area for which the loan is being granted comprises tens of thousands of dunams. All in all, approximately 500,000 dunams of crops were planted by Negev Beduins.

THE BEERSHEBA Beduin market which was closed during the last two months due to quarantine was opened again yesterday. Sale of camels was especially brisk.

Laskov Called for Amos Ben-Gurion

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tel Aviv, Thursday. — Aluf Haim Laskov, Commander of the Southern Area, was among three new witnesses called today by the Plaintiff, Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, in his libel action against Shurat Hamitnadvim. Mr. Ben-Gurion stepped off the witness stand this morning, and was followed by Rav Seren Shaul ("Ofir") Beiber, Broadcasting humourist of "Three in a Boat," and later by Police Officer S. Rosolio, Deputy Commander of the Central District.

Mr. Caspi told the Bench that he will call another three or four witnesses on Sunday.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's cross examination was resumed this morning with more questions by Mr. S. Touzia Cohen, Shura Counsel, on his partnership in the building sand company "Kurim," while Mr. A. Applebaum, also for the Shura, put the finishing touches with some questions on the Legum villa. Mr. Ben-Gurion declared that Braunstein, a businessman, did not help him in acquiring his present house in Ramat Gan, but had recommended a shop where he could buy sanitary ware. I did not know until three years later that Braunstein had been charged with large-scale smuggling. I don't know what was the outcome of the charge."

Covering Costs

Re-examined by Mr. Caspi, Mr. Ben-Gurion stated that he was covering the costs of the home of Yarkoni before the action himself. Asked what sort of people came to the publication of the Shura's booklet, he listed Dr. Yunitchman, the Knesset Member, Mr. Shalom Rosenfeld of "Ma'ariv," Mr. Yigal Alon, Ahdut Ha'avoda M.K., and senior army officers.

Aluf Laskov, erect in uniform, questioned by Mr. Caspi, said that he had known the Plaintiff since 1941, when they served together in the British Army. Later, as Deputy Chief of Staff, he had contact with Mr. Ben-Gurion in coordinated army and police matters. Aluf Laskov declared that after the Shura booklet appeared, there had been a certain reserve among some of his officers towards the Plaintiff. "I myself do not believe anything in the booklet," he declared. Aluf Laskov stated that he also had been offered the Legum villa, but his wife did not want to live in Herzliya.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shmuel Tamir, Shura Counsel, he elaborated on the effect of the booklet on some of his officers. He declared that after reading the booklet, he had assumed that the person referred to as having had the file on Yarkoni closed was the Plaintiff. Mr. Tamir sought to show that the witness might have thought this as a result of reading the press. Aluf Laskov replied that he only read the "news" and matters of direct concern to himself.

"Amos and I are good friends," he said. He declared that he had met Yarkoni a few times, but did not talk to him about the booklet.

Easier Atmosphere

The easier atmosphere which has pervaded the court during the past few days — largely owing to the adroit good humour of Judge Zeltner — was further lightened by the unexpected answers of Rav Seren Shaul Beiber, also in uniform.

He also testified that he had believed that the Plaintiff was referred to in the statements made in the Shura's booklet. Rav Seren Beiber said that he and the plaintiff had both studied at the Kadoorie Agricultural School, but were not close friends. He declared that he had been influenced "to a certain extent" by the booklet, as he had not seen Mr. Ben-Gurion for some time, and thought he might have changed. This feeling disappeared after he read the questions and answers which preceded the trial, where Mr. Ben-Gurion was asked whether he was a British citizen, and did he know that Britain had a pact with Jordan? "Then I knew that the booklet was just slander," he said.

Effect of Booklet

Police Officer Rosolio also testified that the booklet had had an effect among his colleagues.

Questioned later by Mr. Tamir, he said that he and another officer, Dori, had held an unofficial meeting with Haetzni and Rapaport, two of the four defendants, after the suit was filed. "We called on them to see what could be done to help remove tension between the Shura and the Police," he said. "I had no authority to reach a compromise and I did not see any signs of willingness by Haetzni to withdraw from his stand towards the Plaintiff."

At the end of the hearing, Mr. Tamir requested Judge Zeltner that the Defence call its witnesses, after the High Court hears its appeal against the Court's ruling on the immunity of Police documents.

Today's 'Post' In World Exhibit

The front page of today's issue of *The Jerusalem Post* will take its place, along with the front pages of other English newspapers throughout the world, at an exhibition to be held by the Stoughton, Massachusetts, Rotary Club.

The Chairman of the International Committee of the Club has informed this paper that the exhibit and programme, called "The World's Front Page," is aimed at emphasizing how varied are the interests around the globe on any particular day, and to point out "how predominantly local our thinking seems to be."

Boston editors and international students are to take part in a programme that has been planned in connection with the project which hopes to promote international understanding.

Technion Promotions

HAIFA, Thursday. — Dr. Amos Nathan, Lecturer in the Division of Electric Power, at the technion, has been promoted to the rank of Senior Lecturer, and Mr. Beas Popper, Lecturer in the Division of Mechanics, to Senior Lecturer.

Three Years In Jail For Rubber Cheque

HAIFA, Thursday. — For cheating an old man of his sole possessions — a cow and a calf — a resident of Kafr Reineh, near Nazareth, was sent to prison for three years today by Relieving President of the District Court, Judge B. Zohar.

Last June, Fuad Bassoul, the accused, "bought" the two animals from Muhammad Fadoul and paid him with a IL700 cheque drawn on Barclay's Bank at Nazareth. When the old man went to collect the money, he found there was not a pound to Bassoul's name.

"I was left without a Pruta," Fadoul told the court.

Uproar Ends Syrian Debate on Refineries

Shouts of "Dissolve the House and start new elections," ended a three-hour uproarious session of the Syrian Parliament late on Tuesday night during a debate on the delay in building oil refineries, the Arab News Agency reported from Damascus yesterday.

Rashad Barmada, A-Sha'ab's former Minister was vociferous in his demands for new elections, and led the faction advocating this move.

To Sonya (Shifra) and Herbert (Chaim) COHEN
a SON
The BRITH MILAH will take place at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, March 3, at Dr. Betzer's Hospital, Haifa.
All friends are cordially invited.

Judith Guggenheim
Tel Aviv
David Miller
Oxford
Engaged
68 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

....still you eat best at
ROAST LAMB
HOT SHASHLIK
ORIENTAL DISHES
AVOYA
in Jaffa opp. the "Clock"
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
Late hours nightly

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 and 8.30. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, March 2

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Israel Premiere
CINEMASCOPE
KELLY AND ME
Van Johnson — Piper Laurie
Martha Hyer
A Guy A Gal and a dog in a story your heart will always remember.
In Technicolor
Hebrew & French subtitles.

ORNA Tel. 4733
CINEMASCOPE
2nd week
Rogers & Hammerstein's masterpiece!
Something really great and wonderful!
THE KING AND I
(Color de Luxe)
Starring: Yul Brynner
Deborah Kerr
Rita Moreno
No complimentary tickets or reductions.

EDEN Tel. 3829
Longing, hatred and laughter echo in every stone-walled cell
Glynis Johns—John Gregson
Jane Hyten — Diana Doris
THE WEAK and the WICKED
Sunday morning at 10.30
Today, Friday at 2 p.m.
GUYS AND DOLLS

TEL OR
City That Never Sleeps
Drama in the Streets of Chicago
With:
Gig Young, William Talman
Mala Powers.

ORION Tel. 2914
CINEMASCOPE
Gary Cooper
in one of the most sensational military trials in American history
THE COURT-MARTIAL OF BILLY MITCHELL
(Warnercolor)
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ZION HALL
2nd week
Gina Lolobrigida
Vittorio Gassman
The rousing and exciting love-life of a beautiful singer
LA DONNA PIU BELLA DEL MONDO
Most magnificent picture in Technicolor
English subtitles

ORGIL Tel. 61488
ISRAEL PREMIERE
FRANK SINATRA, in the best Western since "High Noon"
JOHNNY CONCHO

RON TEL. 3184
One of the most moving films in many years

Michael Redgrave
in Terence Rattigan's Jean Kent
THE BROWNING VERSION
with Nigel Patrick
Produced by Teddy Baird Directed by Anthony Asquith
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today (Friday) 3 p.m.: THE LAST FRONTIER

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, March 2

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
9th week
GERVAISE
Adults over 16 only. 7.15, 9.30
MATINEES:
K'TAFA HADAMAH
in Hebrew, in beautiful colour

CHEN 3rd week
The most emotional family drama of the year
Written on the Wind
In Technicolor
with Rock Hudson and Lauren Bacall
(Adults over 16 only!)

EDEN (Winter Hall)
19th week
Raj Kapoor — Nargis in
SHREE 420
English subtitles
Sat. 6.15, 9.15
Weekdays: 3, 6.15, 9.15

ESTHER 2nd week
The frank revealing drama
I'll Cry Tomorrow
starring
Susan Hayward
Richard Conte

HAMERKAZ 2nd week
Brigita Petersson
in a great Swedish romance by Halldor Laxness
Salka Valka
for adults only
Evenings only.
Matinees:
GIRLS DORMITORY
with
Josh Allan & his orchestra

MIGDALOR 4th week
Fernandel as
Le Couturier De Ces Dames

MOGRABI 4th week
GINA LOLOBRIGIDA — TONY CURTIS — BURT LANCASTER
in the wonder show of the world
TRAPEZE

OPHIR 2nd week
It's the funniest movie in maybe 20 years
June Allison — Jack Lemmon
YOU CAN'T RUN AWAY FROM IT
Technicolor — Cinemascope
A Columbia Picture

ORION 3rd week
Tennessee Williams' boldest story
Baby Doll
Starring:
Karl Malden — Carrol Baker
Eli Wallach. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30
for adults over 16

SHDEROTH
The Film of the Year!
ANNA MAGNANI
BURT LANCASTER
in TENNESSEE WILLIAMS' magnificent
THE ROSE TATTOO
in VISTAVISION
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Friday, March 1, 1957
26 Adar I, 5717 — 29 Rajab, 5776

New Greek Hopes Of Cyprus Solution

By LESLIE FINER

ATHENS.—

THE importance of the resolution by the General Assembly of the United Nations that negotiations should be resumed for a settlement of the Cyprus issue, is that it has enabled the Greek Government to complete an extremely difficult and subtle policy manoeuvre. The process has taken two years.

When the Cyprus issue was first raised acutely with Britain by the Government of Field Marshal Papagos, the Greek case was for Cyprus to become part of Greek territory. But Enosis (union with Greece) was not a rewarding slogan when Greece found it necessary, in view of British determination to stay in Cyprus, to pursue its claim at the United Nations on the basis of the U.N. Charter. The Greek demand for Enosis then had to be changed to one for the application of the Charter's principle of self-determination.

Greece may hope and expect that self-determination in Cyprus will result in union. But this is by no means certain. Many delegates, including Mr. Krishna Menon, who moved the resolution, preferred the concept of an independent State of Cyprus. But, in spite of British satisfaction that the idea of Enosis has been exploded, it is the Greeks who have more to gain. They have succeeded in obtaining a U.N. decision in favour of self-determination; and they have done so in a manner which extricates the Greek Government from further direct involvement in the issue.

Up to British

The Greek attitude, henceforth, will be that Britain must find a solution, leading to self-determination, in direct negotiation with Cypriot representatives. It is no longer Greece, but the United Nations, who are responsible for seeing that the duty is performed.

This attitude was expressed by her Foreign Minister in a statement this week. Expressing the hope that it would not again be necessary to bring the claim for Cypriot self-determination before the United Nations, he added: "I hope Cyprus will be able to live in peace and freedom under the aegis of the United Nations." It is the viewpoint of the father who, having done his best to rear a son, sends him into the world with a pat on the back.

Internationally, the successful completion of this turnabout policy gives Greece considerable advantages. For the Greek self-denial of further direct involvement implies that Turkey also will have no further direct part to play. Thus the idea of partition, which in any case gathered negligible support during the debate, may be said to have evaporated. Greece has also achieved a wider measure of agreement for her view that, in any negotiations which take place, the Radcliffe proposals, as at present drafted, are not a sufficiently liberal scheme for self-government. Finally, the airing of Greek grievances against British emergency measures in Cyprus may result in an alleviation of the harsher laws.

It remains to be seen whether, in her new role as onlooker, Greece will also modify the encouragement of terrorism about which Britain complains.

Not the least advantage which accrues to the Greek Government, is the fact that in facing its opponents on the home front, where Cyprus has been a steady threat to stable government for more than two years, the Greek Government should now be able to shed most of its responsibility on to the United Nations. We may see the beginning of this change when Mr. Karamanlis asks for a vote of confidence in Parliament on March 5.

It is clear that there is a fundamental difference of opinion as to the meaning of the Assembly resolution's recommendation for renewed negotiations. Greece claims that this puts the responsibility squarely on Britain to implement the Charter unilaterally, consulting only the Cypriot people themselves as to the manner in which this should be done.

As long as terrorism exists in Cyprus, Britain is unlikely to comply with such a recommendation. But, once more, the role of the U.S. may be decisive. At present, the State Department seems to favour three-Power negotiations. This is a result of her desire, at this early stage of applying her new Middle East policy, of appeasing Turkish claims. Later, should events in the Middle East permit it, the U.S. might well incline to the idea of direct talks between the British Government and the Cypriots.

(Copyright)

THIS WEEK

Foreign Affairs Israel and the U.S. negotiated the whole of the week over the withdrawal from Sharm e-Sheikh and the Gaza Strip. A news blackout was put on the talks and little authoritative information was available, but it appeared that the picture changed almost hourly. French Prime Minister Mollet and President Eisenhower discussed the subject as did M. Mollet, Mr. Dulles and Foreign Minister Meir. M. Mollet gave Israel public support at a Press lunch in Washington. The U.S. was said to have prepared five different drafts of a resolution to put to the General Assembly. Canadian External Affairs Minister Pearson went before the Assembly with a complex proposal, but it appeared to have gone unheeded after the first headlines, as the negotiations in Washington went ahead with some degree of progress. Russia and some of the Afro-Asians demanded sanctions against Israel, while Western nations cautioned against sanctions. Mr. Hammarskjold who at times entered the discussions maintained the legal position on the Gaza Strip, and was criticised for not dealing realistically with the issues. In Jerusalem, the Cabinet held sessions lasting until after midnight. In the Knesset, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, answering the political debate of the week before, said Israel could not surrender her essential needs. The Knesset confirmed Mr. Ben-Gurion's policy 72 to 20 after a breach in Coalition unanimity was healed . . . Two U.S. destroyers entered the Red Sea on patrol . . . Germany signed a reparations agreement with Israel amounting to 250m. marks for 1957-1958 . . . 15,000 Jews have left Egypt, it was reported . . . The Foreign Ministry issued a White Paper listing Egypt's contraventions of international agreements regarding Israel . . .

Security Abdul Nasser was reported to be re-organizing *fedayeen* groups to strike Israel, some of them being based at El Arish, Sinai headquarters for the U.N.E.F. . . . *Fedayeen* kidnapped the Rafah Local Council chairman and his son, but the victims escaped and returned to the Gaza Strip . . . Four Israelis were wounded in Jordan attacks from across the border . . . Marauders blew up a Galilee water pump.

Economy An agreement was reached between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association over the cost-of-living allowances which will henceforth be adjusted after six months instead of three when the change in the index is over three per cent, sooner when it is over five per cent . . . Cigarette prices went up 30 to 60 pruta.

Yesterday's Press

ISRAEL IN COLD WAR

OMER (Histadrut) mocks the Soboiev allegations of an "Israel-American game" in the Middle East and says that our grandmothers would say to that "If that were only true . . ." The fact is, however, that the Soviet efforts to stem American progress with the Arabs have failed miserably (and that is why Shepilov was dropped). It is also clear that since the Sinai operation Israel's star has risen and that the Middle East policy of every power must take our needs into account.

Hatzofeh (General Zionist) notes that the differences between the Western world and the Soviet bloc again stand out with increasing clarity and even the intensification of the East-West contest for Arab and Afro-Asian bloc sympathies has not closed the door to friendly talks between us and the U.S.

The American Administration is far from having a free hand in its Middle East policy, continues the paper, for it still has public opinion to consider, while the Soviets and their vassals emerge as ignoring altogether the international principles of law and justice. And in the middle stands the U.N. Secretary-General, fervently trying to square the Arab war circle with the aid of legalistic arguments which only he understands, a sort of third power with aims and pretensions of his own.

America's intention to propose the internationalisation of the Gulf of Eilat and the Gaza Strip will not satisfy Israel's claims, writes Hamodia (World Agudah), but we cannot but admit that there has been definite progress in our talks at Washington. It must be clear, however, that any internationalisation would impose no small responsibility upon the U.N. and the U.S., for we still insist on assurances of free navigation and security. Experience has taught that the UNEF is not strong enough to keep out the murdering infiltrators, with whose activities Israel will not put up.

Herut writes that if we add our Foreign Minister's statement that "we are coming closer to a possible solution" to Mr. Lincoln White's denial that the U.S. "had backed down on its earlier positions," it means that it is the Israel side that is drawing closer to the American view, which is the same as saying that Israel is giving in despite all talks about compromises.

Yediot Aharonot makes note of the fact that only three people among us know everything that is going on in the talks with Washington: Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir and Abba Eban. If it is true that these talks are approaching a conclusion, it is imperative that the Knesset, and through it we, be apprised of what is happening and exactly what the trio are going to shake hands on with the American leaders. Israel is still a democracy, in theory. It should be that in practice as well.

Ma'ariv remarks that the American press is giving the Israel stand a bigger hand than the Israel press itself and notes that thousands of words in dispatches are being printed almost daily. Thus, as far as publicity is concerned, we have no complaints. Let us hope that this is not being vouchsafed us at the cost of our triumph in the lists.

C-o-L System

Ha'aretz (non-party) calls the signing of the new Cost-of-Living agreement "progress that has added nothing" and feels that if the manufacturers had stopped to think about where and how they would be able to meet the nearly inevitable rises every six months they would have refrained from signing.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is critical of the Mapai plan to impose heavy levies to meet emergency needs because it believes that the yoke will fall square on the shoulders of the workers. It proposes alternately a general progressive compulsory loan on income and property to distribute the burden more evenly among all sections of the population.

With the mounting toll of road accidents claiming many casualties, both in fatalities and in maimed, Davar (Histadrut) calls for a clampdown on reckless drivers — private, public and military.

World Represented At Ghana's Birth

By BANKOLE TIMOTHY

ACCRA (OFNS).—

AT least 60 countries are sending representatives to Ghana when Britain's former West African colony, the Gold Coast, celebrates independence under its new name on Wednesday.

There is public satisfaction over Britain's decision to send Mr. R. A. Butler, the Home Secretary, to attend the State opening of Parliament by the Duchess of Kent.

Two vice-presidents will be present in Mr. Richard Nixon of the United States and Mr. William Tolbert of the African neighbour State of Liberia, and newly-independent Tunisia will be represented by her first Prime Minister, Habib Bourguiba.

Soviet Bloc

Delegates from the Soviet Union and China will head the Communist world's representation, which includes Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Pakistan, Switzerland, West Germany, the Sudan, Persia, Ceylon, Israel and Canada are all sending ministers, and envoys are expected from India, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Greece, Italy, Sweden, the Vatican, French West and Equatorial Africa, South Africa, Brazil, New Zealand, Peru, Holland, Haiti and Iceland.

The Spanish Government of Fernando Po, the island territory of Spanish Guinea, is travelling to Ghana in a gunboat.

In Ghana's capital, Accra, the streets along which the royal procession will pass are putting on a new look. A grandstand built around the Parliament building is ready to hold 7,355 people with tickets for seats on sale at IL2,500 each. At Accra Airport, about IL125,000 is being spent on modernizing the terminal building and on decorating the gardens for the arrival of the Duchess. Her Standard will be flown with the Ghana flag and the Union Jack, among a forest of flagpoles for the emblems of every member of the U.N.

More important in the long run for Ghana than the imposing list of foreign guests and the money lavished on their day of national reioicing (£42,000 has gone to renovate Government House where the Duchess will stay), is the decision by the Council of Ashanti Chiefs from the north to ask all Ashantis to join in the celebrations.

Only a few months ago the threat of civil war seemed to menace the emergent Ghana, for although all Gold Coasters were united in their demand for independence, the opposition parties to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's Government were bitterly opposed to the terms on which independence was to be granted.

Ashantis Agree

While Premier Nkrumah wanted a unitary constitution with centralized control, the powerful tribal States of Ashanti and of the Northern Territories warned Britain that unless a federal Constitution was introduced they might feel compelled to use unconstitutional methods to compel "our black dictator, Nkrumah" to accede to their demands.

Now agreement has been reached with provisions for five regional assemblies and Houses of Chiefs in all five regions with limited powers in matters of local custom and tradition. The Asantehene (paramount chief of the Ashanti) may therefore be the most important guest of all in Accra for Independence Day. It will be only his second visit to the capital in 25 years.

Readers' Letters

"HOMESICK"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Some weeks have now elapsed since that day in November when we Americans in Israel were evacuated. There have been many times when I have wished that I stayed in your country, yet when one's own country makes a request, I feel it is up to the citizen to follow that request if possible.

Now that I can look back on the days in Israel with perspective, I want to write these few lines to your paper and to the people — both Christian and Jewish — who were such a blessing to me. For over 11 years I have been steadily visiting and working in many countries of the world but this is the first time I have been homesick for a land that is not my own. You who are in Israel permanently are fortunate. True, there are the tense situations, the rumours, the discomforts. But you are on holy soil. There is no question that in Israel one FEELS something. In my own case I was spiritually thrown to the ground, humbled. One can never be in Israel and come out the same man. It is cleansing. God's hand is on your country! Be worthy of this!

As a Christian, it was the first time I was the minority in a country and that is a good experience. It taught me how a Jew must sometimes feel in a Christian country. Not that there is not absolute equality but it's not quite the same. With all hospitality, kindnesses, love — I was still an outsider and felt it. But I repeat, it is a good experience and one that teaches much.

Now I am here in the heart of Austria working with Hungarian refugees — so many who have fled to find freedom — a situation which those in Israel know well. I am especially interested in the Hungarian Jews of whom we have some 9,000 left at present. Yesterday I visited one of the Jewish camps. Everything possible is being done by the Red Cross, by the Austrian Government, by the Joint and Hias but the conditions are most difficult. In most cases 30 people live in one room. There seems to be a bottleneck in emigration at present but this may change soon.

The outside world is watching you all. What happens for the future of the world will greatly depend on what happens in Israel. You all have a tremendous responsibility and the prayers of millions of Christians are being offered daily for a permanent peace in the Holy Land.

Yours, etc.

BARON FRARY VON BLOMBERG

Austria, February 18.

TAXI EARNINGS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I wish to refer to the statement of Mr. Dubinsky, Deputy Controller of Road Transport, reported in your issue of February 6, that the Transport Ministry's estimate of the earnings of taxi owners — IL450 gross monthly was "very reasonable" and some taxi owners had an income of twice that sum.

I was the owner of a taxi (7178) from 1947 to 1956 and although I worked day and night all the year round, I was always in debt. With income, defence and Arnona taxes, petrol expenses, licence fees, etc., climbing continually, I had to sell my taxicab and am now a much happier night driver at a Ramat Gan taxi station.

If I had had only something near the Ministry's estimate of IL450 a month, I would never have sold my car. His opinion that some taxi owners earn even twice that much is absurd.

Yours, etc.

KURT HILFREICH

Givatayim, February 18.

Nazareth Gets New Lift

By ANAN SAFADI

THE new Government quarter which Amidar is building in Nazareth may be an economic and social turning point for a town that has changed little during the past few hundred years.

Many of the townspeople who used to choose the main road to Haifa for their Sunday afternoon walks, taking in the fine view and the crisp air, have shifted their preference to the Tiberias road, which runs past the new Amidar houses. The residents have watched with wonder the rapid growth of the 96 new houses — half of which have two storeys — in one year. A swimming pool, kindergarten and school will be opened soon. Fifty families already live in the quarter, 20 of them newcomers from Hungary and other European countries.

Plans for more building are ambitious. By June this year Amidar hopes to complete 148 more houses, three of them three-storey blocks, and a modern cinema seating 1,500, five times as many as the town's present and only cinema. During the peak season 119 local Arab residents were employed on the construction work.

Many townspeople welcome the progress brought to the town by the Government. They look forward to a period of economic prosperity, especially once the Co-De chocolate factory building is completed and the plant transferred from Ramat Gan.

Displeased are the owners of the land on which the new houses stand — they are dissatisfied with what they were paid for it — and some cafe and restaurant owners who fear competition if a catering establishment is opened in the new quarter.

The status of the new settlement has not yet been determined, but there are two possibilities. One is that it will be included within the jurisdictional area of Nazareth Municipality, the other that it will be given the status of an autonomous local council. The second alternative is more likely to be adopted because of the difference between the character of the Arab town and the new Jewish quarter. It may be expected that the latter will give Nazareth's administration a push and start it on the road of more rapid improvements and progress.

Visitors' Gallery

Medical Administrator

"PEOPLE here seem to bother doctors too much" is the opinion of the Burmese physician, Dr. Sen Gubta, who is completing a two-months study tour of Israel. He is here on an I.L.O. Fellowship to study the theory and practice of social welfare in this country after spending three months on a similar survey in India.

As head of medical administration and planning in the Burmese Ministry of Labour, he felt it apt to visit these two new countries, whose recently attained independence allowed them novel opportunities for experimentation in this field.

The genial Burmese doctor, who is a young-looking forty-ish, told me in Tel Aviv's Bristol Hotel that he considered medical and social welfare standards higher here than in India. "But then India is so huge, and Israel is so small." The Indians were trying out all medical systems — panel, family, and community — but no definite pattern had yet emerged there. As medical head of Burma's social security scheme, he was eager to learn from other countries' experiences in this field.

In general, Burma is still an agrarian country with few large urban centres. Rangoon, where Dr. Sen Gubta lives, was the only large city in the "western sense," and even there the clan system still existed. Many welfare needs, usually provided by industrialised states, were thus obviated, for the unitary family system took care of young and old as a matter of custom. "Thus institutions like Malben are not needed, and there is even no demand for rest houses, as everyone prefers to stay at home during vacations."

So far, first steps in social security such as workers' compensation have been taken amongst Rangoon's 80,000 industrial workers, whose initial opposition to paying out one per cent of their wages has been slowly overcome. "We try adapting welfare to custom: large funeral grants are given in keeping with Buddhist tradition," the doctor observed.

Dr. Gubta himself belongs to the Hindu minority in Burma. He is a descendant of the healers' caste, and as far as he remembers there have been doctors in every generation of his family. Thus his father was a doctor, and he expects one of his four children to study medicine. His wife is a trained nurse. After graduating from Rangoon's medical school, Dr. Sen Gubta spent six years in the British Army Medical Corps. Since then he has been assistant medical director of the Burmese War Office.

During his tour here, Dr. Gubta made a point of visiting small clinics in rural areas. He recalls with interest two Kupat Holim clinics, one in Kfar Yehoshua and one in Kubeiba.

The former was for him a model of up-to-date rural medicine, and the patients at the latter were grateful to the doctor, Y. Zilberstein, for not treating them "as a luxury article." Hadassah's family centres had their counterparts in Burma, "but here they're better organised."

Burma eventually hoped to have a British-style National Health Scheme which would extend even into the peasants' homes, but so far shortages in doctors and hospitals prevent this.

"We have much to learn from you, and others will come over to see the work done here," said the doctor, who also expressed his surprise, however, at the amount of overlapping between our various medical organizations. "One has the feeling that so much more could be done with the same money," was his criticism.

M. S.

Theatre Notes

A MOVING PLAY

Habimah presents: "Anna Christie" by Eugene O'Neill. Hebrew: Rafael Elias. Directed by Hy Calus. Settings: Arnon Adar.

IT is good to hear the spontaneous and sustained applause at the end of the Habimah's production of "Anna Christie." Eugene O'Neill is not always an easy playwright to accept — witness the rejection of "Desire Under the Elms" at the Chamber Theatre. But "Anna Christie" is a simpler and more compact play which does not delve too deeply into the more complex human emotions.

For O'Neill was absorbed in human beings and the whys and wherefores of their behaviour. He places his characters in a vast variety of social circumstances, but it is always the people and their psychological reactions to a situation which absorb him, and not the social or political significance of their backgrounds. He had a great well of human sympathy and often felt that people are caught up in a trap from which there is no escape.

This Greek sense of fate is felt in his early plays as well as in many of his later tragedies. As Anna Christie remarks to her father, "It ain't your fault and it ain't mine and it ain't his neither. We're all poor nuts and things happen and we just get mixed in wrong, that's all."

"Anna Christie" is one of O'Neill's early plays, when the author was absorbed by his love for the sea. Originally, the play was the story of the father, Chris Christofferson, but after its failure, O'Neill rewrote it and made it the story of the daughter Anna, the young and unhappy prostitute. Chris is a sailor who claims that he has an overwhelming hatred for "dat ole davil sea" and blames it for all of his weaknesses and failures in life. The sea has prevented him from living a normal life with his wife and children in Sweden, the land of their origin, and later, when his wife comes to America and dies there, he sends his five-year-old Anna to a farm far away from the sea, where she could lead a clean and normal life.

Anna is seduced at an early age by the son of the household, goes to the city as a child's nurse where she hates caring for other people's children and finally, as an escape, enters a house of prostitution. At the age of 20, she finds herself ill and discouraged and comes home to her father, who has not seen nor cared for her nor knows anything of her history since she was five. Chris is captain of a coal barge, and it is on this barge that Anna has her first contact with the sea. She feels cleansed and purified by it and believes that she has forgotten her past. She falls in love with Matt Burke, a ship's stoker on a sea-going vessel but feels that she cannot marry him unless she tells him of her past. He marries her before he sails, Chris gives them his blessing and Anna is left to sit at home and wait for their return.

Challenging Role

To Miriam Zohar, one of Habimah's youngest and most talented actresses, falls the very desirable role of Anna Christie. Miss Zohar has come a long way since Harold Clurman chose her for the role of "Cleopatra" in the Shaw play. Since then she has had a variety of leading roles, and she has showed a steady pace upward in each successive part. In "Anna Christie" she shows a depth of emotional power which was never evident before. She handles the highly melodramatic scenes with true skill.

In the role of Anna she has the added challenge of playing opposite Aaron Meskin, who acts the part of Chris superbly. He knows how to handle the emotional scenes but he is really great in his scenes of suppressed emotion when he does or says nothing, but manages to convey what he is feeling by his every look and gesture.

Nachum Buchman, as Matt Burk, was something of a disappointment. For a time after his entrance he gave the impression of being the bragging, blustering, sentimental Irishman he was meant to be, but he seemed to lose his fabulous strength like a Samson with shorn locks and just became a noisy and unconvincing sailor. Bat Ami, playing Marty Owen, Chris's erstwhile lady love, by no means conveyed the rowdy, half-soused slattern, with a heart of gold, who up and leaves her man of 20 years because his child has come back to him. Others participating were David Vardi, Pesach Gutmark, Baruch David, Amnon Meskin and David Ram.

Soft Pedal

Hy Calus, who directed the play, has done a very commendable job on the whole. The first half of the play, however, was done at such a slow pace that one had a sensation of plodding through heavy mud. The first act is laid in a pub frequented by sailors on shore leave. The scene is so subdued and toned down that there is almost an air of kindly homeyness about it. Undoubtedly, Mr. Calus is trying to live down, for Habimah, the accusation that they over-act and are often too noisy. But he chose the wrong place for the use of the soft pedal, if the soft pedal is the answer to the problem.

In addition, the lighting was very poor throughout the play and especially in the second act. The atmosphere was supposed to be one of heavy fog, but there was never a suggestion of fog, except in the conversation. Instead there was just darkness. But in the last two acts one forgot the lighting. Here Mr. Calus gave us the tempo he was probably building up to, and as the drama and the tension mount, one completely forgets the shortcomings of the previous acts. The settings were very good.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

MANY COMMITTEE REPORT SUBMITTED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The report of the Many Committee, set up by the Government to investigate the causes of Sabbath demonstrations in Jerusalem, was submitted to the Prime Minister's Office on Wednesday afternoon.

The 70-page report discusses the causes of the demonstrations, specifically that of last September 1, in which one man lost his life, and makes recommendations for the prevention of demonstrations in future.

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Candidates for admission must be between 15¾ and 17 years old; Israel citizens; and have completed 10 years of schooling. Candidates must aim at developing their minds, characters and bodies at the academy.

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The course of study is two years and graduates will receive a Matriculation Certificate from the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Dates and places of registration will be announced in the press and on the radio.

As from March 10, 1957, parents interested in additional information may obtain the Beit Hasefer Hareali Newsletter (P.O.B. 4020) and at the following recruiting offices:

Jerusalem — Bethlehem Road, corner Rehov Emek Refaim
Tel Aviv — No. 1, 103 Street (near Nora Cinema)
Haifa — 39 Rehov Y.L. Peretz
Petah Tikva — Shlom Feja
Tiberias — Nazareth Street, opp. the Municipality
Beersheba — Main Road

Special meetings will be held between interested parents and representatives of the Ministry of Defence, the Army and the Reali School. The time and place of the meetings will be published in a special announcement.

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NEW FORM of WARFARE

Fedayeen Should Be Recognized as Nothing Less

By LEO KOHN

THE difficulties with which Israel is faced in explaining its case in the U.N. and in discussion with foreign governments stem to a large extent from the prevailing antiquated notion of what constitutes war.

Israel is accused — even by those who sympathize with her — of having launched full-scale war, while Egypt is not so regarded—even by some of those who maintain that her conduct is essentially responsible for all the trouble of having committed a breach of the peace or started war. President Eisenhower's latest radio address to the American people brings this out very clearly. Egypt, he admits, is being charged with having "violated the Armistice Agreement and international law." Such violations, however, he maintains, "constitute no justification for an armed invasion of Egypt."

This distinction is rooted in the outdated concept that war consists of large-scale armed action by the regular military forces of one state against those of another. The institution of war has undergone continuous change. In the 18th century it was a mark of brilliant generalship to secure strategic positions without fighting a single battle. The 19th century has evolved forms of total warfare which correspond to the political needs and the technological means of the present era.

Full Belligerency

Egypt has now made a further contribution to that tragic chapter. It has devised a pattern of war against Israel which comprises — at least for the time being — all the elements of international hostility except the form of "large-scale armed action by the regular military forces of a State". On this account the Egyptian mode of hostility against Israel is not regarded by many people as war, although it has in it nearly all the characteristic elements of belligerency.

There is, first of all, the basic element of the "war mentality", the state of psychological belligerency. Hobbes in his "Leviathan" observed that "as the nature of foul weather lieth not in a shower or two of rain, but in an inclination thereto of many days together, so the nature of war consisteth not in actual fighting, but in the known disposition thereto." There have been many "hot" wars involving the loss of hundreds of thousands of men where the populations concerned did not feel anything approaching the fierce hostility which actuates the Arabs against Israel.

There are many other forms of hostile action which are traditionally associated with war: the breaking of diplomatic relations, the prohibition of trading with the enemy, boycott, blockade and other forms of economic warfare. All these forms of hostility have been waged by Egypt against Israel with an intensity which far surpasses that of many "fighting wars."

Nor has the element of actual violence been absent from the Egyptian war against Israel: The *fedayeen* attacks represent Col. Nasser's distinctive contribution to this novel pattern of warfare. They were designed to take the place, for the time being, of the full-scale fighting activities for which the Egyptian army was not yet trained and equipped. The conclusion of the arms purchase agreement with Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1955 and the subsequent build-up of a powerful Egyptian army in the Sinai Desert for war against Israel — of which the evidence is now public property — show that abstention from full-scale fighting was for the Egyptian Government merely a temporary necessity, produced by their lack of an adequate fighting machine — a lack which they did their utmost to make good during the past year.

70-Year-Old in Egyptian "Commando" training course marches in a parade in Cairo's "Liberty Square." Express Photo

Total War

In short, it may be said that Egypt fought Israel with all and every means at its disposal, while preparing for the resumption of full-scale hostilities. Moreover, the initiative for the war came from Egypt, and from her alone. It was not Israel which ran an economic blockade of Egypt during the years of unobserved armistice and engaged in continuous guerilla warfare against her.

Egypt never considered that the signing of the Armistice Agreement required it to abstain from hostile action against Israel. It never wearied of declaring that in spite of the Armistice it still regarded itself as being in a state of war with Israel. On that ground it justified its closing of the Suez Canal to Israel shipping. It saw in the Armistice merely an instrument for continuing the war against Israel by other methods — those which it was then capable of applying. Yet this was a true war in the full sense of the term, because

- it was run by a government,
- it was based on a state of psychological belligerency and
- it was designed for a political objective—the destruction of the State of Israel.

Not Recognized

It is unfortunate that it is not yet being generally realized that Egyptian action against Israel in fact represents a novel pattern of war. As often happens in the development of political manners and institutions, the appearance of a new type of behaviour, not in conformity with established modes and standards, during the initial stage tends to confer immunity upon the offender and renders the victim defenceless. Such is the position as between Egypt and Israel today.

When the Egyptian pattern is copied by others — as is bound to happen, if it is not nipped in the bud—the world will come to accept this as a recognized "form of warfare" and will devise means for meeting it. Israel is thus the victim of a stage of transition in the evolution of warfare, and it ought to be given the protection that is due against this novel, though no less fierce and dangerous form of aggression.

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	11.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	12.00	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. March 4	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	10.35	CYP./R.S.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
TUE. March 5	01.30	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.30	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	10.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. March 6	09.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Paris
THU. March 7	06.45	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	09.30	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.15	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. March 8	07.15	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.30	CYP./R.S.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

THU. March 7	10.00	CYPRAIR	Nicosia

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LENINIST MUMMY DECAYING

Communist Bloc Discusses Democratic Socialism

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

LONDON, (Of/NB).—THE 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party a year ago was hailed as the most important congress since Lenin's death: with its repudiation of Stalin's authority, it was said by Soviet propagandists to inaugurate a new era of the revival of true Leninism. Yet this year, the anniversary has been barely mentioned in the Soviet Press — though it has been amply commented on in Poland and Yugoslavia.

The reasons are obvious: contrary to Mr. Nikita Khrushchev's expectation, the "Leninist renaissance" has led not to a revival, but to a crisis of the Communist faith throughout the world. Stalin had built up an authoritative interpretation of the Leninist gospel that suited his practice. By destroying that authority, Khrushchev unwittingly opened the door to the re-examination of Leninism itself in the light of contemporary events — and those events included the Hungarian revolution and its suppression by the Soviet Army.

Leninism on Defence

As a result, the leading ideological organs of the Soviet Press have for the last three months been busy defending the Soviet version of "Marxism-Leninism" against all kinds of "revisionists" — writers who deny the need for literature to be subservient to the party, "national Communists" who refuse to regard loyalty to the Soviet Union as a criterion of true Socialism, and even revolutionary Marxists who deny that Socialism must necessarily be brought about by the dictatorship of a single party.

It is this last point — doubt about the Socialist character of the party dictatorship — that is most immediately linked to the Hungarian events, and that is also most fundamental. For the claim that the rule of the Communist Party embodies by definition "the dictatorship of the proletariat" — independent of how the actual proletarians feel about it — is the very essence of Leninism as understood in the Soviet Union. Nobody ever thought of this before Lenin came to power; yet so strong has been the spell cast by the Russian Revolution of 1917 that for the past 40 years this doctrine has completely dominated the revolutionary wing of the Socialist movement, reducing all other forms of revolutionary Marxism and syndicalism to sectarian importance.

Revived Arguments

Now for the first time this doctrine is challenged by leading Communists with arguments which have not been heard in these circles since the 'twenties. The famous critique of the Bolshevik Revolution written by Rosa Luxembourg, the Polish-German Marxist, in a German prison in 1918, and published after her death, has been quoted by Polish Communists for her prophecy that an attempt to build Socialism without democracy must end in a state where "only bureaucracy remains as an active element." They also quote her warning against the tendency of the Bolsheviks to make a virtue out of necessity, to try to fix in all details the tactics to which they have been forced by the difficult conditions of their own seizure of power, and to recommend it as a model for imitation by the international working class.

Similarly, Pietro Nenni, the Italian Socialist leader, explaining his break with the Communists, quotes the words of Gramsci, the founder of the Italian Communist Party, that once the party ceases to function democratically, it becomes reactionary instead of progressive, and its very description as a political party becomes a mere euphemism for a police organ.

Kardelj Speaks

But perhaps the most astonishing stirrings of "revisionism" have lately occurred in the Yugoslav Communist leadership. During all the years of their bitter conflict with Stalin, the Yugoslav Communists stuck strictly to Leninist doctrine — naturally, as they were determined to maintain their own party dictatorship at home. In recent years they have admitted that a revolutionary dictatorship might prove unnecessary in advanced industrial countries with parliamentary traditions, but they have continued to insist that for any country now governed by a Communist regime, the admission of opposition parties would be a "backward step"; that, indeed, is the burden of their quarrel with Milovan Djilas.

All the more remarkable are the statements made by Vice-President Edward Kardelj, the Yugoslav Communist chief theoretical spokesman, in his review of the lessons of the Hungarian revolution before the Yugoslav National Assembly last December. Mr. Kardelj said that both those Hungarian Communists like Imre Nagy who tried to build up a coalition with non-Communist parties, and those who like Mr. Janos Kadar restored the party dictatorship with the help of the Soviet Army, had been wrong: they ought not to have tried to reform their discredited party at all, but to help the workers' councils in building a regime of "direct workers' rule."

Party and State

And in a series of penetrating comments on the bureaucratic degeneration of the Soviet system, he was plainly groping for the conclusion that the root cause of that degeneration was the merging of the ruling party with the State machine, and the underlying concept of "building Socialism" by the pressure of State power, instead of merely creating a framework of institutions in which Socialist relations between the producers could grow spontaneously.

That, of course, is a profoundly non-Leninist conclusion; and Soviet critics have made the obvious point that it is difficult to see how it could be applied under the present Yugoslav regime. In fact, Communists now emerging from the spell of Leninist orthodoxy are naturally in a state of mental flux and do not find it easy to sort out their position. But the important thing is that the spell is broken. A mummy may preserve an unchanged appearance for thousands of years, but it is apt suddenly to decay if brought into contact with fresh air. Stalin knew why he mummified Leninism; Mr. Khrushchev has made the fatal mistake to give it an airing.

Redeployment in Red Sea May Presage Renewed Blockade

The Egyptian Navy Makes A Comeback

By LEO HEIMAN

- The Egyptians intend to renew their belligerency in the Red Sea as soon as their fleet returns there, and the Egyptian Navy is already engaged in this redisposition.
- The Egyptian Navy's comeback will be completed by the end of March.
- The Egyptian Navy was crippled less than had originally been believed, and nearly all its losses resulted from Israel, and not Anglo-French action.

These three conclusions which change the entire Middle Eastern picture once over again, can be established from a thorough study of the Egyptian Navy's pre-war and present strength, losses, gains and movements.

As of February 10, units of the Egyptian Navy have been passing freely through the Suez Canal from Port Said to the Red Sea. As of February 15, all units of the Egyptian fleet have been able to pass through the cleared channel.

The official commissioning of additional submarines in the Egyptian Navy (according to the Cairo weekly "Rosa"), the completion of a new submarine base east of Alexandria, and Soviet naval interest in the Red Sea area are only partially offset by the Israel Navy's increased strategic and tactical strength and overwhelming confidence in ultimate victory resulting from the latest experience.

As far as budget, appropriations and assistance from abroad are concerned, the Egyptian Navy has long enjoyed a high priority, quite out of proportion to its combat record or achievements. First it was the British who gave, or sold, two-thirds of all the ships it has to the Egyptian Navy. Americans also came through with a couple of frigates "for transporting pilgrims." Then, after the break with England, the Egyptian Navy got itself a new protector to support it in style — the Soviet Fleet — which showered it with destroyers, submarines and other expensive naval hardware.

In spite of all this largesse, Fate was not kind to the Egyptian Navy even before Operation Kadesh. In the period 1946-1956, six Egyptian ships of war were lost in combat or accidents. Obviously, the Egyptian Navy operated on the principle "easy come —easy go."

On the night of October 28, 1948, Commander Yehai Bin-Nun of the Israel Navy sank the armed naval transport Farouk (then the Egyptian Navy's flagship) and one minesweeper off Gaza in one of the most daring strikes in the history of naval warfare.

Post-war losses from accidents through negligence or bad navigation included the corvette Misr (1,060 tons), the corvette Soliuen (672 tons), one minesweeper and a couple of torpedo boats.

Still, on October 29, 1956, the Egyptian Navy was about three times the size of our fleet in number of ships alone, and at least four times bigger in terms of speed, firepower and overall tonnage.

Red Sea Squadron Nearly Wiped Out

The Egyptian Navy's single abortive operation against Israel ended in disaster and the addition of a new destroyer to the Israel Navy. The story of the ex-Ibrahim el Awal is well known, but the fate of the Egyptian Red Sea squadron is not.

When war broke out, this squadron consisted of two 1,460-ton frigates of the British River-Class type—Abukir and Domiat — and of the 1,428-ton French-built armed naval transport Aida (of whom our naval officers used to say: "It's as old as the opera"). The Abukir and Aida were at Ras Nasrani, while Domiat was at Sharm e-Sheikh.

Our planes made short shrift of this squadron. Mustang fighter-bombers attached the Aida with rockets (Lieutenant Joe Etkes, of Egyptian prison fame, took part in this attack), knocked it out and saw the panic-crazed Egyptian crew beaching their ship on a coral reef off the oasis of Nebek, a few miles north of Ras Nasrani, where the rusting, weed-overgrown hulk of the Egyptian ship still rests on her side, a mute monument to Operation Kadesh.

Jets and Mustangs also attacked the frigate Abukir with cannon-shells and rockets and damaged it heavily. Gathering darkness allowed the frigate to flee to Suez, where she succumbed to her wounds and sank at the entrance to the Suez Canal (the Egyptians announced of course that the Abukir's heroic crew had blown themselves up to block the Canal before the Anglo-French invasion). The frigate Domiat, advised of the fate which overtook her sisters, tried to seek refuge in Suez, but was intercepted and sunk by the British cruiser HMS Newfoundland off the harbour approaches.

To end this long list of wartime losses, the Egyptians themselves sank their LST (tank landing ship) Akka, off Ismailia, to block the Canal there, and two torpedo boats were sunk by Anglo-French forces when they attempted to make a *sortie* from Port Said.

French and British Do Not Finish Job

Earlier wartime reports that one destroyer and one frigate were sunk by French naval aircraft east of Alexandria while four more torpedo boats were knocked out by British naval aircraft between Alexandria and Port Said, have proved unsubstantiated.

Of the six torpedo boats attacked by British air and naval forces, only two were destroyed, one is a "probable" and three were damaged but made their way to Alexandria. The six torpedo boats were part of the torpedo boat flotilla based in Port Said-Port Fuad. Far from attempting to attack the Anglo-French armada, these torpedo boats' only intention was to escape safely to Alexandria, and some of them were intercepted on route.

French naval planes attacked the heavy destroyer El Nasser and the big three-turret frigate Tariq east of Alexandria, but they only inflicted some light damage. The heavy smoke screen laid by the Egyptian ships probably misled the French pilots into believing that they had inflicted mortal injuries and erroneously reporting two sinkings. Both ships have now been repaired in Alexandria and are back in operational service.

As of February 15, 1957, the Egyptian Navy consists of:

- Two heavy destroyers, El Nasser and El Zaffer. These ships, of the famous Soviet Skory type, are the biggest and best destroyers in the world. Of 2,600 tons each (3,500 tons when fully loaded with fuel, water, ammunition and supplies), they would have been classified as light cruisers anywhere else. Their maximum speed is 36 knots, i.e. about 70 kilometres per hour, and their formidable armament includes four cannons 130-mm. in two twin-gun turrets, two 76-mm. cannons, eight 37-mm. anti-aircraft guns, four anti-submarine mortars, ten 533-mm. torpedo tubes, 30 mines and eight electronic (radar, sonar, fire-control) sets.

Four Arab Leaders who met in Cairo this week are King Saud, President Kuwatly, Colonel Nasser and King Hussein. Express Photo

All cannons are automatic and can be radar-controlled, though for safety's sake, the destroyers also sport German-type optical range and direction-finders.

The crew is in the neighbourhood of 300 officers and men, and each ship's value is at least $5m., possibly more.

- Two medium destroyers, El Kaher and El Fateh. These are formerly British destroyers of the Z-Class, sister ships of our own destroyers Yaffo and Eilat. Of 1,710 tons each and a top speed of 32 knots, they are armed with four 114-mm. cannons in single-turret mounts, eight anti-aircraft guns and eight 533-mm. torpedo tubes.

Both ships were sold to Egypt by Britain to offset any bad impression the sale of two like ships to Israel may have made upon Egypt. The Egyptian crews by the way, were slower in catching on than our men and had to be trained in Britain six months longer, sailing as the Suez crisis broke out. At the time, many observers including this writer, accused the Admiralty of criminal negligence in allowing the Egyptians to take the two destroyers home instead of impounding them.

Well the critics were wrong. By impounding the two destroyers, Britain would have broken a commercial contract and would have had to return some £4m. to Egypt, so the British let the ships go but simply did not supply them with any ammunition for their 114-mm. cannons, "for technical reasons." The two destroyers arrived in Alexandria and spent the war gathering rust at anchor, for 114-mm. naval cannon shells are manufactured in Britain only, and are not produced anywhere else in the world. Right now, the Egyptian Navy is considering three Russian propositions:

1. To manufacture the desired shells in Egypt. This is a costly and lengthy process, like building a big shoe factory just to provide a few pairs of shoes for specialists feet.

2. To exchange the 114-mm. guns for cannons of a Russian calibre. This too is a costly and wasteful proposition. To begin with, Egypt paid £250,000 for each of the eight cannons. New guns cost money too, but even more difficult and expensive would be having to adapt the turrets, gun mounts, fire-control equipment, direction and range-finders, ammunition lifts, ammunition lockers, stores and magazines, tables of fire and even entire deck-plates and sections of superstructure—if the recoil of Russian guns proves stronger than that of British guns — to Russian standards. It would, in fact, amount to an expensive reconstruction of both ships, with uncertain results at best.

3. To sell the two ships to some other country, provided buyers are available (and the British Admiralty agrees to sell ammunition to the buyers, which is unlikely), and to buy two additional Skory-class destroyers.

As this is being written, it looks that of the three propositions Egypt favours the second, i.e. total reconstruction at great cost, hoping that Russia will foot the bill.

Minelayers Threat to Gulf of Eilat

Other Egyptian Navy ships are:

- Four to eight submarines. These are of bigger and better types than originally believed, and Egypt has built a new submarine base in Abukir base east of Alexandria, with Soviet help, while more subs will be forthcoming as soon as Egypt trains additional crews in Russia.
- Two frigates and three corvettes;
- Six minelayers. These are the newest Russian ships of this type. Copied from the famous Japanese "convoy ships" of World War II fame, with some original Russian and captured German additions, these 525-ton ships are triple-purpose vessels: corvettes, minelayers and minesweepers, which means that they can lay mines (they probably carry 24 mines each), sweep enemy mines, fight submarines and surface craft and escort convoys. Their speed is 22 knots, and their armament one 100-mm. gun and two 37-mm. anti-aircraft cannons. These Russian-type minelayers mined all approaches to Alexandria during the war and cleared them again after the hostilities, which means that the Egyptians know now the art of minelaying as well. It is important to bear this in mind when considering the present Egyptian Navy comeback to the Red Sea.
- Two American-type unarmed frigates; minesweepers — 27-28 torpedo and patrol boats, at least 18 of which are Soviet-built and donated; 20 small landing craft, one armed naval transport, two auxiliary transports (King Farouk's former Royal Yachts, now employed on gun-running missions to rebels in Algeria, according to official French reports), and numerous smaller craft.

Sharm e-Sheikh Best Guarantee

As can be seen from this account, the Egyptian Navy is still a formidable force, superior in numbers, tonnage and firepower to our own Navy, and still a dangerous enemy to be reckoned with, especially in the Red Sea.

At present, the best guarantee we can have is our continued presence at Tiran Straits and Sharm e-Sheikh and the watchfulness of our Red Sea Squadron. If we give up Sharm e-Sheikh, the Squadron will have to retire to Eilat, which means a difference of 400 kilometres on the round trip, quite a distance for small craft. Besides, with the Egyptians back at Tiran Straits our Red Sea Squadron would be cooped up in the vicinity of Eilat with its operational capabilities drastically reduced.

But even if we stay at Sharm e-Sheikh, the Egyptian Navy aims to make a comeback to make life difficult for Israel shipping. Here are the latest facts:

In the first half of February, as soon as a channel had been cleared through out the length of the Suez Canal for ships of up to 1,500 tons, light Egyptian naval units were reported passing through it on their way south to Suez. These units — torpedo and patrol boats, minesweepers and minelayers — will probably become the nucleus of the new Egyptian Red Sea Squadron.

Since the Red Sea is now the focal point of struggle, we may also assume that bigger ships, including destroyers, frigates and submarines, will shortly arrive at Suez, if, indeed, they are not already there.

Even without Sharm e-Sheikh, the prospects for a full Egyptian Navy comeback to the Red Sea are good, including an attempt to resume the blockade which was broken by Operation Kadesh.

There are indications that, with its penetration of the Mediterranean accomplished, the Soviet Navy would like now to penetrate the Red Sea as well, and what better opportunity is there than to help the brotherly Egyptian nation establish some nice peace-loving submarine bases.

False Teeth and Avocadoes Amidst the Crags

By GERDA L. COHEN

A HUGE cleft-like maria in the mountain core of the Arava. Guarded on either side by rock crenellation, this desolate scar has an inexplicable beauty. Dried blood and cinnamon, so it is coloured at dawn. By evening, gentian violet and fox red, shadow making a tartan of the rock border. Conical heaps lie as though tipped from a coal mine, on the flat white floor where patches of thorn bush and grey scrub prove that a stream once meandered through. Even pomegranates must have flowered there, lending their name to this desolation: Mahtesh Ramon.

Today nothing is vigorously alive, except for a raven wheeling in the utter silence. On the crater rim, a monotone of grey-yellow rock flecked with puny grey thornbush extends far to the next toothed mountain.

And there, like a throw of dice, lie the huts of Mitzpe Ramon. Not until you go inside the wire stockade can the sound of children, dogs, engines, be heard for sure. Outside, they get overwhelmed by the heavy silence of deserted places.

"Farm Co-operative"

The people of Mitzpe Ramon call themselves an agricultural co-operative. The title inevitably provokes a raised eye-brow. "Agriculture — that's in the future," admitted Avram Edri, a cheerful, persuasive young man charged with the dogmatic optimism endemic here. "Avocadoes and other fruit do well on this terrain. We shall irrigate them with waste water: the drain pipes are already laid." As the plateau has no cultivable earth, they intend to grow vegetables on gravel and mineral solution.

"Hydroponics," said Avram as though reciting a catechism, "gives a double yield and requires only a third of the normal water consumption." Even that third would cost too much at their present water tariff: I£ 1.500 per cubm. (Mitzpe Ramon have not paid a grush so far; they pass the bill from one Ministry to another and rely on the mysterious ritual of officialdom.)

Water comes in a tanker from Tel Yeruham, to fill the reservoir which was the first thing they built here, last May. The dozen husbands had left their families up north. They worked as hired labour for the Government, putting up prefabricated huts, a temporary canteen and shower. Later, each family will cook and wash at home. Most of them have left kibbutzim to get more privacy. Most heard of this venture from Hagai Avriel. He used to manage the gypsum quarry in Mahtesh Ramon, sweating down there with other young men from Sde Boker.

Sde Boker Overplayed

Hagai has Negev coloured hair, a freckled Negev complexion. Thin, wind-beaten, with the dead obstinacy of someone who lives in a silent place and hears what he wants to hear. For him, Sde Boker became too public, overplayed, rather phoney. Hagai preferred the bare heights overlooking Ramon. Thereupon he began nagging government officials, pulling every string available, wheedling more noughts to a budget unborn, letting official tea get cold as he flattened rational objections. If they yelled, he gave an infuriating laugh.

In the end Hagai won. Mitzpe Ramon has everything a respectable settlement should have, a budget, backers in ministerial favour, blueprints. Of the other hand, it owns neither land nor water nor revenue.

"The Mahtesh will feed us," said Avram Edri. From its gypsum they intend to manufacture plaster casts and false teeth. From its clay they will fire drain pipes for which machinery has been ordered through the Reparations. Marble and glass sand found in the crater need hands to get them out. Viewed from their eminence, 800 metres up, what appears to be a cotton thread traverses the Mahtesh. Occasional dots move slowly down it. The central highway to Eilat is not exactly crowded, "but by comparison with before the Sinai campaign, it's full of traffic," declared Sam, the amateur motor repairman.

Titanic Trucks

Titanic trucks piled with oil pipes hurtle by at incredible speed. All the sub-contractors charged with sections of the line brought their fleet of jeeps, hybrid command-cars, dinosaur machinery called *scriper* and *bagger* for gouging out the ditch. These travel sitting on a long chassis which navigate the corkscrew road with rash fluency. Everything is liable to break down any minute.

Now, Mitzpe Ramon would not lack custom for its garage, petrol pump and pull-in café. Alas, they have yet to be built. By the opening day, the pipeline traffic should have dwindled.

"If Eilat becomes a real port, we won't worry. The bus goes this way through the Arava, and freight from Eilat take this route because it's further from the border than the Ma'ale Akrabim road," thus Avram weighed the settlement's prospects. Not a single private car braves the Kaolin road. However Mitzpe Ramon have confidently sited their prospective hotel on a bluff commanding the oil-blood scarp, the sulphur yellow rock clawing the crater floor.

"The hotel will cater for invalids, and honeymoon couples," explained Dina, Avram's wife. She is from Rumania, he from Morocco. They met in Kibbutz Matzuba, where she learnt to run a kindergarten. Dina awaits the arrival of more couples with progeny of the right age to open a kindergarten. Schooling presented more difficulty, without enough children to form separate grades. Hagai has therefore decreed: "For the time being, we only accept families with kids." A bachelor candidate threatened to adopt one. "Go and adopt a girl friend too" he was advised.

New Settlers

The latest members arrived this month on top of a truck with their furniture and chattels. Rahel and Shimshon Atiy had lived eight years in Kibbutz Tel Re'im after belonging to a secret pioneer movement in Morocco. "I want to look after my little girls," said Rahel, "and that's why we left the kibbutz."

Yakutiel Cohen, his wife, Shalom aged eight and twin boys, all in their best clothes, inspected their new domain with surprising calm. "We have often begun life anew," noted Yakutiel, a serious, weighty man. They tried to enter Palestine as "illegals," were interned in Cyprus, imprisoned in one country, detained in another. Yakutiel then earned a good living as carpenter in Jerusalem but — "I always hankered after the open air." They had never been further south than Beersheba, and were rather taken aback by the grey motionless plateau.

Yosef and Marcelle Dery came from Rabat six months ago, with their baby son in a carry-cot. They attempted kibbutz life, then joined Mitzpe "to do the jobs we like." Yosef is a skilled mechanic, Marcelle handy with a sewing machine. After his nine-hour day, Yosef was sawing up their crates to provide furniture for the one-roomed home.

Very few of the members come from Europe. Only Hagai himself conforms to the stock type of "pioneer," with the correct background of camp-fire, hora, and playing cowboys. Mitzpe Ramon owes allegiance to no party, no organization. It has tentatively formulated a code: every family draws a wage, plus a small allowance for children. The wage may be expended anyway they like: at the store now being constructed, or on paint for their asbestos walls. Extra revenue goes into the common pool. If pressure of work should demand, wives must help out. Everyone must accept the job allotted him by the elected secretariat.

Problems Come Up

Simple as this rugged socialism might appear, cracks have already riven the constitution. What about overtime? What about special assignments demanding a week away from home? What about leave, sick pay, help to parents, invalid grandpa, electric light bills and loaned furniture?

While the government props Mitzpe Ramon with a subsidy, it is hard to gauge its hope of eventual independence. The government pays half the cost of trucking food from Beersheba, and will no doubt foot the water bill. Income tax exemption, granted even to Dimona and Tel Yeruham — those "suburbs" of Beersheba — also helps Hagai to manipulate the finances. Loans have ensured the initial equipment of their enterprise.

"It will work. It has damn well got to work," Hagai told the dubious department chief, snorting another nought for the budget. But officials are easier to convince than the stony-hearted desert.

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AVIATION COLUMN

New Stratospheric Rocket

By AIRBORNE

A ROCKET designed to reach an altitude of 193 km., or about 192,000 m., will soon be released at the Woomera Range in Australia. This device is 7.6 m. long, 44.5 cm. in diameter and has been given the name "Skylark."

Power is provided by a Raven rocket motor built by Bristol Aircraft (Weston Division) in collaboration with the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Westcott. The Raven is 5.5 m. long and will give a thrust of 5,216 kg. for about half a minute.

During these flights which, initially, will not exceed a height of 112.5 km., experiments will be made to discover further information about the upper atmosphere with instruments now being constructed at several British universities under the general supervision of the Royal Society and the Royal Aircraft Establishment. Photo-electric devices will determine temperature and winds at heights of between 32-96.5 km. "Window" (strips of tin foil) will be dropped and tracked by radar to check wind strengths. The rocket will have a jettisonable nose section containing instruments which will automatically take atmospheric readings.

The Skylark, which is stabilised by three swept-back fins, will be fired from a 30 ton, 24 m. long launching tower. It is hoped that flights with special equipment provided by the British Royal Society will be made in Australia at the start of the International Geophysical Year next July.

Sandwiches for Air Giants

Five centimetres of sand, thirty centimetres of rolled concrete, another twenty-five centimetres of sand, twenty centimetres of brick construction, five centimetres of rubble and five centimetres of bitumen, form together a layer of ninety centimetres for a sandwich which has been made by Schiphol for the air giants of the future. Exhaustive experiments have shown that these mighty aircraft will be more than satisfied with this sandwich.

The "sandwich" is an invention of Mr. Clerx, a native of Amsterdam. He is employed with the Board of Works and Public Buildings of that city, the capital of the Netherlands and he has an important share in the construction of the system of runways at Schiphol Airport. In connection with the approaching jet age with its large and heavy aircraft, the municipal airport has been experimenting to ascertain the maximum load factor for this construction. It appeared that at a load factor of sixty tons per single wheel the runway remained undamaged.

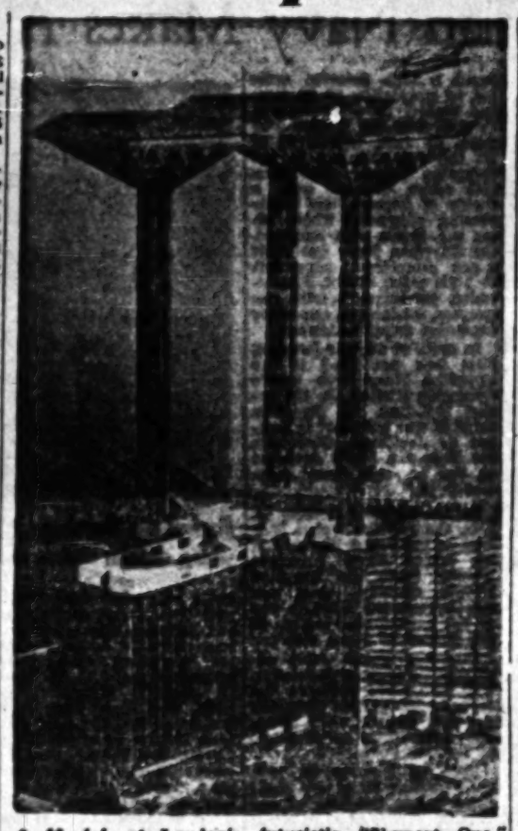
From this it was concluded that aircraft with two single main wheels and one nose wheel may land at the home base of the "Flying Dutchmen," up to a weight of 145,000 kilos. Aircraft with two double main wheels may have a weight of up to 165,000 kilos and aircraft with double tandem undercarriages even up to 295,000 kilos.

The DC-8 civil jet aircraft, of which K.L.M. has ordered eight for delivery by 1960, will weigh approximately 135,000 kilos, so that the runways for taking off and landing at Schiphol will be more than strong enough. Their construction will even allow much larger aircraft to take off and to land because they will have more wheels and consequently the weight will be more evenly distributed.

The cost of these huge sandwiches amounts to D.fl. 2,500 per running metre.

Gourmet Society

On February 26th six K.L.M. officials were initiated into the "Confrérie de la Chaîne des Rôtisseurs," an exclusive fraternity of gourmets, whose members include not only chefs of international renown but such prominent personalities as Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the Aga Khan and the British and French Ambassadors in the Netherlands. K.L.M. is the first airline to be admitted to the ranks of this worldwide gastronomical society, orginally founded in the year 1248.



A Model of London's futuristic "Skyport One," which would stand near Waterloo Station on the South Bank of the Thames and be 160 metres high. Planes and heli-buses would use the platform atop the three giant glass-surrounded pillars. The pillars would contain lifts to take passengers and crew — and people using the restaurant — up from ground level. Express Photo

Bezalel Treasures on Show

WITHIN the framework of "Bezalel Year Events," an exhibition of "Selected Acquisitions of 1946-56" opened on Sunday at the Museum. This is a truly magnificent show which, in the variety of its treasures, gives the impression of a visit to the premises of one of the great international art dealers.

Renaissance engravings are shown in most exquisite samples. A proud series of important pictures is opened by a lovely Siennese Triptych and a large and sombre 19th century Icon. Among the Dutch paintings the sensitive Van der Neer and the remarkable "Synagogual Interior" by de Witte stand out along with the enjoyable Teniers and Van Goyens "Riverscape," while among the Italian acquisitions the Magnasco and the Guardi drawing are true treasures.

The most impressive exhibit is that from France, with its striking Courbet, the lovely Degas drawing, the little Gauguin and the enchanting Dufy. From the Museum's rich possession of Chinese scrolls, half a dozen of important early works are exhibited. Some rare works represent the riches of the ancient Jewish manuscripts and silverworks that the Bezalel possesses; while samples of Persian pottery, pre-Columbian ceramics and rare Roman glass represent the Ancient Civilisations section in the Museum's treasure house.

The Bezalel owns the world's largest collection of Jewish arts and crafts, but only a fraction of selected samples can be shown at a time. Just as in one of those large floating icebergs only a small part is visible above sea-level, so not even two or three per cent of the treasures amassed at the Bezalel can be exhibited at its present premises.

The decade reviewed in this exhibition was fruitful for the Museum. Heirless Nazi loot could be collected. Powerful friends donated handsomely to the collections of the world-famous institution. The untiring endeavours of Mr. Narkiss brought results beyond all expectations. However, the Bezalel Museum was founded in 1906 and not in 1548. There was a time, when non-Jews were not the only ones to laugh at the "fools" who had founded a museum of art in Turkish Jerusalem.

One cannot but regret, that a few square metres of the exhibition were not spared for an exhibit of the "Selected Acquisitions of 1906-56." They would have been a fitting memorial for the founding fathers of the Bezalel, which, after all, has just celebrated its 50th birthday.

Moreover, one would expect the present show to have offered a survey of Israel Art in the decade under review. After all, ours is a "National" Museum. Yet of the 181 selected works the catalogue lists only 12 by Israel artists (including four oils and a single piece of sculpture), and not even all of these are exhibited.

Ilana Shafir

ILANA Shafir, exhibiting at the Nora Studio, is a gifted and most welcome newcomer to the capital. Her exhibit, "Faces of the Mis'hora," shows that she is a graphic artist of great talent and good training. Her prints are black and white monotypes executed in a technique of her own, roughly based on the fact that India ink does not stick to surfaces treated with gum arabic.

These prints have a remarkable transparence, are precise, well-constructed, and not devoid of a certain humorous touch which never degenerates into caricature. They are, in short, very good.

T.A.P.M.

Soviet Subs Manoeuvre Along Australian Coast

By ARTHUR SCHOLES

SYDNEY (NANA). — AN increasing number of reports of unidentified submarines from different parts of the Australian coast and the islands of the South Pacific lead Navy officials here to believe that Russia is stepping up long-range exercises for her vast undersea fleet.

In recent months reports of unidentified submarines have been made from Darwin, North Australia, the islands of the Barrier Reef, North-East Australia, from New Britain Island, Eastern New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and the Fiji Islands.

Although submarines have not been reported with the Soviet expedition in the Antarctic regions, photos of vessels engaged in these operations have been identified as long-range tankers, suitable for refuelling subs thousands of miles away from bases.

When an unknown submarine was sighted recently 40 miles from Darwin harbour, the Australian Minister for the Navy, Senator N. O. Sullivan, said that the vessel was very likely a Russian-made submarine manned by either Russians or Chinese.

He said that it was definitely not a British or Australian vessel, and he doubted very much whether an American submarine would approach so close to territorial waters without notifying local authorities.

Russia is known to have the largest submarine fleet in the world, the Minister said, and has to test and exercise somewhere. Soviet subs are probably scattered all over the world, and it would therefore not be surprising if some of them did approach the Australian mainland.

Sullivan also revealed for the first time that unidentified submarines had been sighted during last year's British Commonwealth naval exercises between Australia and Honolulu.

During S.E.A.T.O. exercises in the South China Sea last year further unknown submarines were identified by sonic gear aboard British Commonwealth vessels.

A vessel sighted off the Fiji Islands was later identified as a Russian K-Class submarine, the Fijian Government announced in Suva.

The K-Class submarine is a large type, with a displacement of 2,900 tons and a length of 95 metres. It has a surface speed of 20 knots and 16 knots underwater. Maximum range is 20,000 miles. The submarine carries two three-inch guns in turrets before and aft the conning tower.

Russia two years ago was reported to have at least 24 K-Class submarines based at Vladivostok, together with 32 smaller submarines. The K-Class were laid down in 1951 and commissioned in 1953-55.

New Zealand Air Force planes patrolling from their Fijian base have made frequent reports of unknown submarines in local waters.

Australians recall that similar reports of unidentified submarines were circulating between 1932 and 1939. These reports—subsequently proved correct — showed that the Japanese had reconnoitred channels, harbour and coastal approaches in preparation for their attempted invasion of Australia in 1942.

Today Australian Naval chiefs regard the possible threat of enemy submarines in the Pacific as a far worse menace than the Japanese proved to be in 1942. The submarine has now become the ultimate weapon of marine warfare with the introduction of atomic propulsion, guided missiles and secret electronic devices.

'Ten Group' Exhibits In Haifa

THE "Ten Group" (eight in number) have a go-ahead exhibition at Chagall House. These young oil painters, not yet at full maturity and a few of whom have still to avoid slapdash application of paint, possess freshness of vision and an idea of whither they are striving — in short, the stuff of which painters are made.

There is development. I cannot recall having previously seen Prupes inspired by Egyptian murals. But here he is in whitish background, a little yellow, a good deal of green—a predilection for green is common to the whole Group. Four pictures literally restate their models. In the fifth ("Girl Riding"), Prupes gives ancient Egypt a modern twist and in the sixth ("Mother, Child and Bird"), he uses the style for the abstract.

Gat has sobered. Composition is far more careful and his colour has taken on a sombre deep green tinge. "Figure at the Window" has a shutter which throws the central figure to the left and then holds her by the gunter counterweight of the minaret. "The Window" tends in a similar direction and "Palm Trees" is decorative.

Tal shows herself indebted to Braque from whom, later on, she stems the rhomboid basis for her composition. "Interior" and two "Still Life" (23 and 25) are strong, sharp in form and simple in colour (on the whole, her oils surpass her watercolours).

Lipschitz's expression of form, a nervous shimmering as from heat, is most striking, all the more because the picture's constituent elements are carefully controlled and defined. "Safad Landscape" (24), retaining natural colours, stresses the blue of the houses. "Woman at the Window," through its perspective, looks out beyond. The danger in Lipschitz's style is the possible development into a mannerism.

Yaniv works in harmonious colour areas, non-obtrusive soft hues in which yellow sticks in the mind. She comes out well in "Safad" (33) where the choice of colour for each separate building creates an almost decorative effect.

Halpern owes something to a sunlit Fauvism ("Portrait of a Woman" and "Portrait of a Man"), quite good but offending by its careless paint. These splashes of green, yellow and red demand clean application.

Tadmor has evidently devoted long preliminary thought to each picture. "Portrait" (30) goes back to Modigliani because, in the artist's opinion, his style suits the sitter's personality. "Portrait" (51) gives to the child's back a leftward slant which unsettles the observer's complacency and you feel this unsettling, more thematically stated, in "Morning." In neither instance is life perfectly comfortable.

The lone sculptor, Ashkenazi, is as modern and finished as many of our sculptors but without one defined approach. "Couple" (stone) and "Mother and Child" (terracotta) hark back to Cubism, although the second of the two emanates a certain softness. Then off to the opposite extreme, the sensuousness of "Torso" and "Musician" and, again in the latter, another element, Moore's conception of the significant "hole." I often wish that some of our sculptors had less polish but, at least with Ashkenazi, deep down one senses some opposition between the human and the purely formal, which is all to the good.

Clara Bratt — Sculpture

DOWNSTAIRS at Chagall House there is an exhibition of the American guest sculptress, Clara Bratt. Immediately on entering the hall, the visitor is struck by the absolutely classical Roman busts, the real "antique Roman" heads, in which, by a revelation of character similar to that of her sculptural prototypes, lies the artist's strength.

An admirable technician, this artist is much influenced by the schools and the success of her efforts depends on her ability to infuse her personality into the academic. Therefore one especially notes the angularity of the young girl in "First Chirp." In another piece, "Sylvia," the pose of the arm across the body furnishes a necessary quirk. For the amount of meaning to be put into rounded form, you have the Millet-like "Peasant" and "Nude." H.

Abroad

AN exhibition of 73 woodcuts illustrating various phases in the work of the Israel artist, Jacob Steinhart, was opened a few weeks ago at the Amsterdam State Museum, with the institution's director, Mr. Van Sandburg, and the Israel Consul, Mr. Ginton, participating in the ceremony.

Radio Review

One-Sided Quoting

I HOPE that the News Department was listening to last Saturday's interview with Professor Robert Neumann in "Guests at the Microphone." Professor Neumann teaches Political Science in Los Angeles and has been lecturing at the Hebrew University. He was asked about the influence of the American press on public opinion, and reminded us of some salient facts.

There is, he said, no national press in the United States. There are hundreds of local papers, of which the "New York Times" is one out of many in New York alone and even there far from the largest (except probably in bulk). To get an idea of press reaction, you would have to tap a wide cross-section, and even then would have to remember that the views expressed are essentially those of the publisher and do not necessarily reflect a public or official line.

This brings us to consider the question of the treatment of the foreign press in the news bulleting regularly presented over Kol Yisrael. Day after day, we are crammed with the editorials of the "New York Times" and the "New York Herald Tribune," and many listeners are becoming heartily tired of these items. There are so many and so varied papers in the world yet we heard hardly anything about them except for the two New York papers, one or two English ones and the two leading Russian papers.

Comment in "Pravda" or "Izvestia" is news because it represents a rare indication of official government policy. Diplomatic and political information from the "Times" and "New York Times" is also worth giving as these papers generally have access to their respective government circles. But the news is too cluttered up with editorial comment from limited sources.

Wishful Thinking

Even more alarming is the apparent principle of selection. Newspaper comment is judged worthy of inclusion when it is pro-Israel. So in recent days we have suddenly had contributions from some New Zealand journal and from the English weekly "Time and Tide." Critical comment on the other hand, is suppressed. This fault by the way, is not confined to the radio but is common to many aspects of our propaganda which believes it can state a case by making a selection of rosy remarks, rather like a visiting musician or stage star, who sends out any favourable critical accolades he can dig up.

The favourable reaction of the "New York Times" during the Sinai days was a pleasant surprise, but once this fact was established (last November), there was little point in repeating daily its friendly comments, unless they had some unusual value. The same goes for the "New York Herald Tribune" — although here there was a newsworthy angle last week when the paper, I believe, followed the Eisenhower broadcast with a surprising endorsement of the gist of his sentiments. This, as far as I know, was not reported.

Or take the case of the "Manchester Guardian," a respected organ of English Liberal opinion which lost any real influence in England a considerable number of years ago. However it had a long and honourable Zionist tradition and we were given lunchtime doses of the "Manchester Guardian," as though these editorials had news value.

Then came Sinai and the "Manchester Guardian" adopted a critical attitude. The result was that no more was heard of its views (one of the minor achievements of the Sinai campaign) until recent days, when this newspaper muttered something about security pledges for Israel and so up it popped again.

If a newspaper is to be quoted because it is influential or distinguished, it must be followed through thick and thin. A newspaper does not become great or influential because it adopts a pro-Israel attitude. This approach will only lead us into a fool's paradise (compare, on a different plane, how much news and headlines have been broadcast about the half-dozen countries opposing sanctions and the complete absence of reporting from the other scores of nations of the world). It is also an insult to the Israel people who have shown themselves capable of taking the rough with the smooth, and ask above all for honesty and balance.

Finally, why are all these editorial comments in the news at all? If a fair cross-section can be built up, they could be appended at the end together with the review of the home press (which would give those who wish the chance to switch off). Alternatively, the former excellent late-night round-up of world press opinion could be revived as a special feature. And really, nobody would miss it very much if all this comment were jettisoned and the valuable time taken up with more world news plus more information on developments inside Israel, which are often crowded out or drastically abbreviated under international pressure.

Pick of next week's Training: Bach's "St. John's Passion," (Sun. at 4); Peter Frye in Mazzinyalu jail (Sun. at 10); Ilrah presents "Poil de Carotte" (Mon. at 8); Music by Hanoch Jacoby (Mon. at 10.15); Cello recital by Thelma Yellin (Wed. at 8.30); Feature on Buddha (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

322, 248, 32.5 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 (tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.), 8.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. News: English: 1.45 p.m. French: 1.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including news): 8.00 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.05 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.57 Calisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Theodor Bickel (Vocalist). 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Light Classical Music (R). 2.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Light Music. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Smetana: "The Moldau" (Conductor: Georg Singer); Dvorak: Symphony No. 5 in E-minor ("From the New World"), op. 95 (Conductor: Georg Szell). 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.40 "Personal Sketches." 8.10 Interlude. 8.15 "Our Political Front." 8.35 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 Readings by Y. Bartonov. 9.15 Evening Concert: Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 2 in B-flat major, op. 19, played by Solomon with the Philharmonia Orchestra conducted by Andre Cluytens; Sibelius: Symphony No. 2 in D, op. 43, played by the Halle Orchestra, conducted by Sir John Barbirolli. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: J. Bohm: Prelude No. 4 for Organ and Strings; Artur Shepherd: Tryptique for Soprano and String-Quartet; Bloch: Three Jewish Poems. 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.00 Light Music. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 1.45 "We Present Tonight." 2.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Story of the Week. 4.00 Opera: Delibes: "Lakme" — Act Two. 5.05 "Art & Culture." 5.35 Ron Ami. 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "Guests in the Studio." 7.25 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 7.30 Questions & Answers — Shmuel Rosen. 8.25 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger; Soloist: Alina Lewandowska (Soprano). Works by F. Ben-Haim, Bostkowitch, Massenet, Bizet, Donizetti and Saint-Saens. 9.55 Bible Reading — Malachim II — Chapter 14. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Chamber Music. Played by: Uri Toeplitz (Flute), Marc Rosolser (Viola da Gamba), Jacob Menis (Cello), Arieh Sachs (Harpsichord); Diego Ortiz: Recercada No. 2; Christofer Simpson: Variations; Buxtehude: Trio Sonata op. 2 No. 3; Bach: Sonata. 10.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 468, 265, 42.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.5, 34.9 and 449 M.): Today: 1.45 "Light Fare." 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.35 Close Down. 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Preview. 6.30 The Tonhalle Orchestra, Zurich: Emil Prudhomme and his Orchestra, Steve Kirk and Ensemble. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down. 5.30 Sephardic Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Evening Tunes. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.9 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.25 News. 6.30 The Week in the Knesset. 6.45 Readings for Shabbat: Pehudai. 6.55 Hebrew Programme. 7.00 News in Yiddish. Tomorrow: 6.25 News. 6.30 A visit to the Israel Motion Picture Studio., Herzliya. 6.45 Musical Medley. 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.00 News in Yiddish.

Programme for the U.K.: Today: 11.30 News. 11.35 Readings for Shabbat. Pehudai. 11.45 "Views on the News." Tomorrow: 11.30 a.m. Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.40 The Week in the Knesset. 11.55 "From East to West" 12.10 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 226 & 236 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme for Hospitals. 6.30 Greeting the Shabbat. 6.45 Encore. 7.00 News. 7.10 Choir Tunes. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Brahms. 8.30 Programme by Misha Asharov. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1029 — at your request." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "The Night Following Shabbat" — Programme by the Military Chief Rabbinate. 7.00 News. 7.10 Entertainment Records. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Pleasant Tunes. 8.15 "On Tunes & Men." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 12.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.97, 16.86, 19.82, 19.42 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News. News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the weekly British press.

ACROSS. — 1. Height of a mountaineer's ambition. 5. She'll have the law on you! 8. Pudding material. 9. Though famous, he gets the bird. 10. That bird Chamberlain? 11. They are capable of greatness. 12. You'll use this if you're sensible. 13. Not the friendly type. 14. He's a rascal. 17. Make a verbal come-back. 20. Big fellow of striking popularity on the B.B.C. 22. Little chap who may be blue. 23. As cement it's fine. 24. Some of the Yuppsieve. 26. Feathery snake? 27. Highlight of the entertainment world? 28. Extra quarters for golf perhaps? 31. Dedicate. 32. In Italy. 33. Prettier half of a row? 34. Puke your nose in. 35. Rub it out.

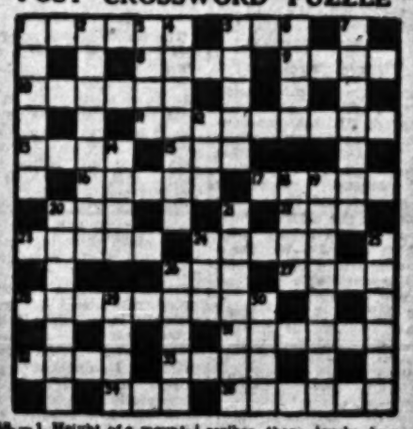
DOWN. — 1. It just goes to show. 2. Girl with her great arm broken. 3. I take my sister for a goddess. 4. Sounds pleasant. 5. Waste of great acting? 6. A rat in volcanic eruption. 7. Describe those lovely homes. 12. Something fishy to eat. 14. Where baby gets a drop or two as part of the service. 15. Goes out when the flow ceases. 19. Put off. 20. Drummond, of course! 21. A red bed? Could be. 24. Is of little value in South Africa. 25. Famous for its isles. 26. Sinai foot-wear? 29. There may be a basin for it. 30. These really are dry inside.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Factor. 6. Sat. 9. Peep. 9. Wood. 10. Arural. 11. Loving-cup. 14. Cape. 15. Big. 16. I-rain. 17. Pe-pan. 18. Son. 22. (O)Pal. 23. Tunes. 24. Tut-ens. 26. Tor. 27. Seal. 28. Grill room. 31. Nomads. 32. Omar. 33. Poor. 34. Dea. 35. Teases.

DOWN. — 1. Fraton. 2. Champion. 3. Opal. 4. Retorts. 5. Sprig. 6. Twig. 7. Retusal. 12. Via. 14. Rose. 16. Agen. 18. Game-lawn. 20. Supreme. 21. Coronet. 24. Tea. 25. Closer. 28. Tripe. 29. Lord. 30. More.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

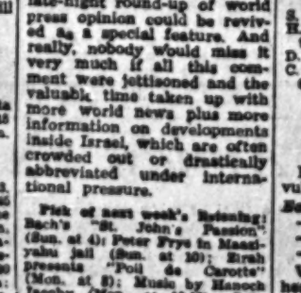


BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

AN EARLY SQUEEZE

WE reproduce today a special case of hard luck for the defending team who, after a case of unusual brilliancy, were robbed of their deserts at the fifth trick of the game.



East dealer, neither side vulnerable.

East	South	West	North
—	1D	—	1S
—	1NT	—	2NT
—	—	—	

West played the knave of hearts and East was allowed to make the queen. A heart return was won in dummy; East covered the following diamond with the knave, and South played low.

This presented West with a problem. If East also had the queen of diamonds, and if he was smart enough to get rid of that honour, then his own ten-spot would become an entry and make South's diamonds useless. He therefore took partner's knave with the king and continued with another heart. East did not hold the diamond queen, but grasping the situation he threw away his ace with alacrity.

Now South had to think it over. Diamonds obviously would not split, and he dared not concede West another lead. Where should he get his ninth trick? There was, of course, a potential club finesse; but if taken wrong it would cost him the game. The best thing to do was to get his opponents to open clubs for him. He could play a heart to throw West into the lead, or else a spade to put East on the spot. But before doing so he would have to make quite sure that the respective opponent could not collect more than two tricks.

In order to be on the safe side he first laid down the queen of diamonds, and East was compelled to select his discard. He let go a small spade, to protect the club suit. Now declarer played three rounds of spades, and West had to make a couple of discards. A bit of counting proved that East was left with two spades and three clubs, whilst West chose to hold two hearts, the master diamond, and two clubs. Although the odds were now in favour of a finesse through East, declarer simply put him in with a spade and the subsequent lead of a club gave him the rest.

Our readers might object that East could have made things more difficult by holding all his spades and throwing a club when the queen of diamonds came. But this would only have simplified matters, because with the opponents holding two clubs each, South would have established a winner by leading out both high honours.

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Chocolate and Politics

By Dr. Isak Prins

JEWS are fond of tying their history up with every subject under the sun, but in the case of Jews and chocolate there is a real connection that goes a long way back. In fact it goes right back to the original use of chocolate more-or-less as we know it, 300 years ago in 1657.

After the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, Holland established diplomatic relations with Spain, and as a result there was a Spanish consul resident in Amsterdam. This consul, who happened to be an outspoken anti-Semite, carried on intensive commercial espionage for his ambassador at The Hague, and it is from his reports that we know that a Mexican-born Jew in Amsterdam, Isaac Pacheco, was the first person in Western Europe to mix the cocoa bean with vanilla and sugar, thus making chocolate as we know it. (Before his invention in 1657, chocolate had been used only as a medicine, chiefly to induce vomiting.)

Pacheco's invention had far-reaching effects on Europe's political and cultural life. Chocolate houses — and their lower-class versions, coffee houses — sprang up everywhere and became social centres for the discussion of political, literary, religious and other topics. These centres had a great influence on the life of their communities. Previously, people would meet in inns to drink hard liquor, so there was no quiet discussion, however convivial it may have been. With the institution of chocolate and coffee houses, however, these meeting places became so important as centres of public opinion that in times of unrest they would be closed down by the authorities.

Dutch Jews established a market in Amsterdam for the cocoa which came to them from Latin America. Chocolate was above all a drink for the upper classes (it was not eaten in solid form until 1823), but Jews imbibed it on holidays and at family celebrations. It was Jewish-Spanish officers in Belgium who made chocolate drinking especially popular.

Chocolate was also sold for the first time in England in 1657, in a "French House" in London. It is quite probable that this house was run by a French Jew. Chocolate quite early assumed the function of facilitating social intercourse between Jews and Gentiles, since the convivial drinking of wine with the latter was frowned upon by the orthodox Jew. Chocolate was served when, in 1662, Princess Anne visited the Spanish-Portuguese synagogue in London.

The anti-luxury regulations passed by the Jewish community of Amsterdam in 1727 and 1747 to make the Jews unobtrusive and inconspicuous, provided that chocolate could be drunk or given as a present only for weddings and other family celebrations.

We also know that George Levisohn, who later became a professor of medicine in Sweden, made medicinal chocolate in London and Hamburg in the 1750's.

The largest Jewish chocolate industry was to be found in France, at Saint-Esprit near Bayonne, where it was run by Sephardic Jews. Christians who had been working for them founded a chocolate making guild on mediaeval lines in 1761, aided and abetted by the authorities, with the consequent exclusion of Jews from the trade. The Jews did not take this lying down but took their case to Paris, where, after extensive litigation they won out, with the result that the guild was abolished. Gradually, they moved their business from Bayonne to Paris. The family of Pierre Mendes-France stems from these chocolate manufacturers.

About this time Abraham Wagg was a pioneer of chocolate making in New York. (This is the same Wagg who tried to make peace between the English and their colonists during the American Revolutionary War.) It was also a Jew, Isaac Witkin, who transferred the world's leading cocoa market from London to New York in 1920.

In the former Austro-Hungarian empire, the Jewish chocolate making industry began in the first half of the 19th century when the Jewish nobleman and industrial magnate Heinrich Wilhelm von Wertheimstein founded the first steam-powered chocolate factory in Vienna. Vienna is still the only important place where such industry remains.

Chocolate would not seem to pose any problems from the dietary point of view in Judaism. But this is not the case. In Italy, where chocolate was always popular, rabbinical discussion of the subject began about 1700. They discussed whether orthodox Jews could drink chocolate bought from non-Jews, whether they could drink it before morning prayers, what blessing was to be said over it, and how it was to be prepared on the Sabbath.

It was the unjustified fear that chocolate might contain animal fats which occasioned the discussions, and it was only with the introduction of milk chocolate that rabbinical supervision became necessary. Such supervision was instituted in the 19th century, though most rabbinical authorities thought that supervision was called for only in connection with milk and Pesach chocolate. There was a heated controversy on the subject in Bohemia in 1866. The first kosher chocolate factory was set up in Holland by Louis Prins, but it was not a commercial success.

Chocolate only became popular as a foodstuff after World War I, for until then it had been considered a sweet for the wealthy only. It was not until 50 years ago that its food value was realized and advertised.

The Goldschmidt-Rothschild Co. of Berlin did much for the promotion and sale of chocolate on the world market, while before the war, Prof. Otto Warburg, the botanist, had done much to have cocoa trees planted in the German colonies and possessions. Jews played a leading role in the advertising campaigns which promoted chocolate as a healthy, nourishing food.

In 1930, the German Triumph company brought chocolate advertising to its highest point by having an airplane write the firm's name in smoke in the skies.

The present writer has written a book on "Jews and Chocolate — Explorations in Cultural History in the Diaspora," and a history of Israel chocolate making is in preparation as the second part of the work.

St. Joan' burns in earnest. Jean Seberg, playing the title role in the film of Shaw's "St. Joan," received burns when the calor gas, being used for the burning-at-the-stake scenes, blew up. Picture shows a fireman helping the "executioner" release Miss Seberg from the chains binding her to the stake after they had put out the flames which ignited her costume.
Express Photo

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THE second shot of Salk vaccine catches my friend in bed with 'flu on the day her two-and-a-half year old daughter has to go to the clinic. Rather rashly I offer to take Leah myself and provide myself with a picture book, some oranges and a box of building blocks in case waiting should become tedious. Leah had her first shot without a murmur, her mother assures me, so there should be no trouble. Am not so sure myself. Time has mercifully dimmed my memories of a normal day with anyone under three, but I am convinced that at the best of times, they were not trouble-free. However we set off quietly enough. Leah brought her lunch bag and a disreputable rag doll called Sweetheart which has one eye, one leg and a lot of stuffing missing. She is also rather keen on taking Nimrod, our half-witted dog, but remembering his dislike for anyone in a white coat, which stems from the time that he had his injection, I persuade her to leave him at home.

•

WE arrive at the clinic eventually with Sweetheart sitting in the push cart, Leah pushing the cart and me pushing Leah. There are a number of others present and we get number 11. The woman next to me tells me she had a lot of trouble getting an injection for her little boy as when she came a year ago she added six months on his age thinking he would get an adult ration book earlier, and now she had to take it off again and the clerk didn't want to believe her.

•

LEAH and I go outside and sit on a bench. We look at the picture book, we eat oranges, we build a house. Leah has the brilliant idea of building a bridge with the blocks to span a rather muddy puddle and in the process splashes a considerable amount of mud on me, Sweetheart, herself and another couple of children who stopped by to see the fun. Of course their mothers look at me as if it's my fault. After this she decides she wants to go home to see her mother. I ask her what about seeing the nice doctor who is going to make her into a big strong girl, etc. etc. but she has lost interest in medical matters, and merely repeats, still quietly but with a rising inflexion, that she thinks she will go home NOW.

•

SHE marches off towards the gate with me after her in vain pursuit. Fortunately she meets, just coming in, a woman with twin babies, about a year old, in a double carriage. At once she abandons all idea of going home and leans over them affectionately stroking them with her muddy fingers, giving them dirty blocks, (which they promptly and gratefully put in their mouths) and trying to lift them out. Luckily they are strapped in.

•

AT this point somebody says that number nine has gone in so I haul Leah off, protesting, into the clinic and have to rush out again immediately in order to fetch Sweetheart who has accidentally been left with the twins. While we wait to go in I make noises like a lion, a bear and other animals.

•

WE go into the doctor's room together with number ten, a fat bonde, wrapped in 15 layers of clothing. She screams from the moment she enters the door till she goes out, and has to be held by her mother, two nurses and the doctor. She screams so hard that she doesn't notice that she has had her injection and she is still screaming as she goes down the corridor. Leah has gone rather pale and clutches my hand. She announces in a loud voice that she doesn't like this doctor, but he takes no notice of her, takes Sweetheart in his hands, manipulates the syringe and hands her briskly back to Leah, congratulating her on the good behaviour and good manners of her doll. Leah looks pleased and rolls up her sleeve and gets her shot and her sweet without further ado. On the way home she asks if Sweetheart will not grow another arm and eye. I say that I wouldn't be surprised.

Cancer Detection Clinic

By Diana Lerner

A FREE clinic for the diagnosis of cancer will be opened next Sunday at the Straton Health Centre in Tel Aviv, a spokesman for the Israel Cancer Society told newsmen on Wednesday. Sponsored jointly by the Society and the Department for Preventive Medicine of the Tel Aviv Municipality, this will be the second clinic for detection of breast cancer to be established since the founding of the Israel Cancer Society in 1952. The first was opened in Haifa.

Nearly 1,200 Israelis died of cancer in 1956, the spokesman said. The Israel Cancer Society is calling on the public to help bring the cancer control programme to every town and village in the country. Education in early detection and rehabilitation of cancer patients are the chief aims of the society. Interested persons should contact P.O.B. 1709, Tel Aviv.

A seminar on cancer problems for physicians will be held in April under the sponsorship of the Hebrew University - Hadassah Medical School and the Rambam Hospital of Haifa and the Israel Cancer Society.

Approximately one out of seven deaths in the western world is caused by cancer, Professor I. Berenblum, the distinguished researcher now working at the Weismann Institute, told the press. Of these about a third could have been prevented by early diagnosis and prompt expert treatment. He stated that Israel is recognized in the world as contributing solidly in experimental research on cancer, modern scientific research in this field being little more than 150 years old altogether.

Israel's Cancer Research Centres are at the Hebrew University and in the Weismann Institute, with a total staff of some 14 scientists.

There are enough problems for ten departments, Professor Berenblum said when asked if the work of the two centres does not overlap.

In reply to another question, Dr. Berenblum stated that the incidence of cancer is as high in Israel as elsewhere, which is not necessarily a bad thing. It merely indicates, he said, that diagnosis, statistics and detection systems are well developed. The frequency of cancer, he added is practically the same all over the world, but the number of reported cases depends on the level of medical knowledge in the community, etc. As an example he cited the infrequency of cancer in India, where life expectancy is low. Cancer strikes mostly in later life.

The organs struck by cancer, however, do differ in different peoples. It would appear that there is little incidence of cancer among the Yemenite community, and in general the oriental communities seem to show evidence of cancer only when they come in contact with western communities. However, cautioned Dr. Berenblum, it may be that it is only when they come into such contact that there is a greater possibility of detecting the disease.

All animals right down to fish can develop cancer. Dogs are hit by it as often as human beings and mice more easily than any other part of the animal kingdom, and at that by almost 100 different types of malignancy.

Pre-Convention Rush

By Ruth Fleishman

FOR the past two weeks, Wizo headquarters in Beth Hashoeva Lane have resembled a nervous beehive. Daily routine work has been put aside, and everybody has been working for "the Conference." Agendas were written and rewritten, telephones buzzed, reports dictated and stencilled, meetings called on and off, and cups of black coffee consumed in huge quantities.

The opening ceremony will be a major event. The Prime Minister, Knesset Members, Mayors, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps are all expected to be present. Chief Rabbi Unterman, of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, will give the Conference his blessings, and Orna Porat will read excerpts from the Bible. Tomorrow evening, a new chapter will be opened in the History of Wizo.

Most of the foreign delegates are staying at the Ramat Aviv Hotel, and the majority of the convention staff are moving over for the duration. They will work there up to 18 hours daily. Husbands and children will be neglected. There is only one consolation for them: a Wizo Conference takes place only once every four or five years.

Congress Air

The Ramat Aviv Hotel has the air of a Zionist Congress. The dining hall has been transformed in a main Conference Room. Translators will work in shifts, translating simultaneously into four languages: Hebrew, English, Spanish and French. All discussions during the morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be recorded verbatim, and bulletins will be issued daily and sent abroad by air to the 53 Wizo Federations all over the world. In less than a week's time, Wizo members in such faraway places as Barbados in the British West Indies, with its 25 Jewish families, will read these reports and follow all the developments eagerly. To many of them, a social event organised by a Zionist Organization is their only link with things Jewish.

A post-office branch has also been installed at the hotel and a special stamp has been issued.

Foreign and local Wizo delegates will work hard during the coming week. There will be discussions from morning to evening, with short breaks for meals only. The main topics will be agricultural and vocational training, child welfare, absorption of immigrants, cultural activities both here and abroad. Commissions will be appointed and resolutions adopted.

A pavilion has been set up on the lawn, exhibiting all Wizo Home industries and handicraft work.

In ten days time, when the Conference is over, the delegates from five continents will tour the country. They will see for themselves the results of their strenuous fund-raising. They will visit the schools and kindergartens, baby homes and Advice Stations which have made Wizo famous. They will make the round of border settlements to see how villages have adapted themselves to living in these outposts.

FURTHER to our suggestions on do-it-yourself painting, we should like to emphasize that plastic paints on wood surfaces, especially if they are new, require careful ground work. The first time we did our new wall closet, the grain of the plywood showed through even after four desperately generous coats. In the end, we had to scrape it and start over again.

First, the wood must be treated with linseed oil and allowed to dry. Then, painter's putty must be applied with a spatula. Give it time to dry and then sandpaper it with fine sandpaper, just enough to roughen the surface. The putty must thoroughly coat the wood, however.

If you are still not discouraged, it's time to paint. Wood or beaverboard surfaces, being smoother and less absorbent than plastered walls, require greater care in applying the paint so that it doesn't run down in streaks. Also, wood surfaces should be given more than the minimum three hours to dry that the manufacturers recommend for walls.

When it's finished, though, you will be more than satisfied. The plastic has no sheen, and if the closet is done with the same mixture as the walls, what might otherwise be an overwhelmingly bulky object in your room will blend in nicely with the walls. Our closet covers an entire side of our bedroom, but with the dull finish it doesn't seem nearly so obtrusive.

Whatever people have told you about the horrors of removing plastic paint stains from floors is just an understatement. We weren't at all careful, either in applying the paint or wiping up the drops while they were still fresh, and it took us two days on our hands and knees scraping with kerosene and spatula to remove the spots. If you are wise, you will protect the floor with old newspapers before you start painting, and if paint does drop on the tiles, wipe it away promptly. If you have trouble, dampen the spots with turpentine used to thin down the paint.

Turn Out a Turnip Dinner

By Molly Bar-David

TURNIPS (called "lefet" in Hebrew) are a fairly new product in Israel and I recall being asked only seven years ago what sort of white and purple "radish" this vegetable was. Actually it is about as different in taste from radish as an apple is from a lemon. Turnips are sweet and delicate, especially when they are young and small, and they can be used in a great variety of ways. My children like them beet raw and will eat them, peeled, as one does an apple. Try it yourself, they're cheap and filling and packed full of vitamins.

In Salad

Slice turnips thinly and mix into any fresh vegetable salad with a French dressing or mayonnaise. They add crunch, sweetness and flavour. Besides, you can leave the tell-tale onions out of a salad that has turnips in it for that extra little zest!

One of my cousins, who hails from Eastern Europe and was, therefore, brought up on sharp white radishes, finds that if she grates turnips into a grated white radish salad, tossed together with fried onions, oil and salt, she gets "hurrahs" even from her sabra offspring.

Buttered Turnips

Cooked turnips and rutabagas (the latter are yellow turnips, with a stronger flavour) have been old English favourites for many generations. Pare, then either slice, dice or leave small ones whole (a kilo of turnips makes four hearty servings). Cook covered in ½ to one inch boiling salted water (some people also add just a pinch of sugar too). Boil for 20 to 30 minutes. Drain and serve with margarine, salt pepper. Or dip in flour and fry until brown. Also very nice.

Turnip Puff

To four cups seasoned mashed turnips, add 2 eggs, separated and beaten(fold in the whites last); ½ cup top milk and 2 tbsps. margarine. Heap lightly into a baking dish (a wonder pot will do fine) and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour until puffed and brown. This makes about 6 to 8 servings, depending on your family's appetite.

Mashed Turnips

Turnips are very nice mashed with some whipped or fresh cream and nutmeg. It takes only a little cream, so don't be afraid to try this.

Creamed Turnips

Heat 1 cup milk and while this is being done mix together 2 tbsps. margarine, 2 tbsps. flour and a pinch of pepper and salt (about ¼ tsps.) and let it bubble up on another flame. Add to milk ,stir until thick and you have a good heavy white sauce which combines beautifully with turnips to which you add a little minced onion and a dash of Osem Sauce or Worcestershire sauce. If you do not like a thick white sauce you can reduce the amount of flour by half or so.

Glazed Turnips

Cook, slice and lightly fry turnips in margarine, sprinkling lightly with white or brown sugar, continuing to add sugar until turnips are well glazed. Turn occasionally. Serve hot.

Turnip Casserole

This is a Finnish dish called "Lanttulaatikoo" (but you don't have to pronounce it, just taste it).

3 cups boiled turnips, mashed, 2 tbsps. margarine, 1 tbsp. sugar, 1 tsp. salt, Pinch of pepper, 1 cup soft bread crumbs, 2 eggs, beaten.

Add to turnips the margarine, sugar, salt and pepper, three-quarters of the bread crumbs and eggs. Put in a buttered casserole, sprinkle with remaining bread crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven for about 25 minutes until the top becomes brown. Dot with a little margarine just before browning. Serves 4 to 6.

Marinated Turnips

This is a Chinese side dish to stimulate the appetite and to act as a refresher with the rich foods at an elaborate dinner. But you can also use them as *hors d'oeuvres* or a sort of pickle or relish.

Peel, wash and cut 1 large turnip into slivers. Marinate in 3 tbsps. vinegar, 2 tbsps. sugar and ¼ tsp. salt and chill thoroughly for about two hours or more.

Turnip Zimmes

This is a real Shabbat dish abroad, but it is generally made of yellow turnips (rutebagas). Here's how:

1 kilo brisket of beef (or fat meat), 1 onion diced, 1 kilo diced turnips. Water to cover. 1 tsp. salt, Dash of nutmeg (called "muscat" at your grocers' here), ¼ cup honey or brown sugar or syrup or jam, 2 tbsps. hot melted margarine or chicken fat, 2 tbsps. flour.

Braise the meat and onion in the pot to be used. When nicely browned, add the turnip and water to cover. Bring to a quick boil, then turn down the heat to a mild bubble boil. Add salt, sweetening and nutmeg. Cook over this heat, shaking pot occasionally to prevent scorching, adding a little boiling water at a time if necessary. The turnips turn a wonderful golden colour. The dish is done when the meat is almost ready. Remove the meat. Brown the flour lightly in the melted margarine or chicken fat and add, shaking pot to distribute evenly. Serve hot as a side dish with the meat. If you use canned meat for this dish (as I do) then you will require more fat in the cooking and of course you will not be able to remove the meat. Makes six good servings.

For a milk turnip *zimmes*, omit the meat. Brown onion in 3 tbsps. margarine or other fat and add to turnips. Cover with water, add salt, nutmeg and sweetening. Cook 30 minutes over moderate heat. Brown flour in margarine or other fat and cook 5 minutes more.

Domestic Letter Box

Cheese Labels

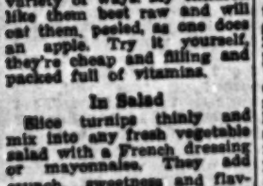
THE Cheese Label Collectors Club has taken upon itself the mammoth task of compiling a complete record and collection of all cheese labels ever used, for historical purposes.

On behalf of the Club I would like to appeal to the generosity of all cheese manufacturers, cheese label collectors, and others who may be interested, for their most valuable help by sending me all the various labels they can spare, covering the period dating back to the earliest days of their use.

All correspondence concerning this fascinating hobby will be answered, and I can guarantee every assistance with their own collections which individual collectors may desire from the Club.

Yours, etc.

L.G. SCHUMANN, Secretary
The Cheese Label Collectors Club
16 Kingsmead, Cuffley, Herts, England.



The odours of the kitchen

A real treat and ready to serve in minutes: VITA'S NEW PEA SOUP WITH SMOKED MEAT, CHICKEN LATKES (add 1-2 teaspoons of Vita Boston Chicken Soup Powder to batter) with Vita's Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce (heat and serve straight from the tin) and Orange Salad nicely garnished with Vita Arpactal.

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כפר
MIRIAM: Prices up again! How do you manage to make ends meet?
RACHEL: Much depends on the way you budget. Even now I manage to put aside something for Uri's education through the KOAH SAVINGS SCHEME
BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

Make Your Own CLOTHES with the help of an expert.
Erni Preuss
will fit you and teach you the AMERICAN WAY in 4-month courses starting March 6 and 7.
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The Management of the Dan Hotel takes pleasure in announcing a GRAND Spring Fashion Show
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PORTRAIT OF CAMUS

By a Special Correspondent

AFTER the liberation of Paris, foreign observers discovered a literary world which had been torn to shreds by the terrible issues of resistance and collaboration. New names had become the slogans of the hour, and several old names had been blackened by their owners' dubious conduct during the previous five years.

Among the new intellectual heroes Sartre was the obvious leader, but Albert Camus, Sartre's ally in philosophy, in politics and in literary theory, was very nearly as prominent. He had made his name as editor of the Socialist Resistance paper, "Combat," and as author of a novel, "L'Etranger," a philosophical work, "Le Mythe de Sisyphe," and two plays, "Le Malentendu" and "Caligula."

To an outside observer, Camus represented in an extreme form that contradictory mood of liberated Paris which seemed to combine a despairing and horror-struck philosophy with an almost naively optimistic attitude towards practical politics.

"Combat" had emerged as the best of the post-liberation Paris dailies, a left-wing paper of marked independence and great intelligence. In an editorial of liberation Camus wrote: —

> Out of this dread childbirth a revolution is being born... The Paris that is fighting tonight intends to command tomorrow, not for power but for justice, not for politics but for morality, not for domination over the country but for the country's glory.

Situation Changes

These were high words for a high moment in French history. But today they ring a little hollow, and we may perhaps feel that a less emotional student of affairs would not have allowed himself to fly quite so high above the sad facts of life and politics.

But anyone who had read Camus' published books might well have been surprised even at the time by words which seemed to bear so little relation to his deeper and more considered view of the human condition. All these books preached the same message — of the thinking man's inevitable desperation, and of the absurdity of human life.

His message was even gloomier than Sartre's, for he seemed, in "L'Etranger," to idealise his murderer-hero simply on the ground that this inhuman character had discovered not only no meaning in life but no motive for choosing any one action rather than another. He had not even reached the consciousness of his own despair. And in a similar spirit "Le Mythe de Sisyphe" studied the problem of suicide and found no reason against it except — it is a romantic weakness of the book — a vague impulse to defy the gods only for the sake of defiance.

What background and experience had created this strange figure, who was yet so thoroughly representative of his times? Camus is the son of a Breton peasant and a Spanish mother. He was brought up in Algeria, studied philosophy at his university and practised, before the war, a certain amount of rather desultory journalism. His greatest emotional experience had been the defence and defeat of the Spanish Republic; and it may be his Spanish blood which has prevented him from ever forgetting that war or the bitterness which its outcome left with him.

Certainly Camus' childhood had not been unhappy, and if we seek for a private as well as a public reason for the darkness of his considered attitude to life, it might

ALBERT CAMUS

perhaps be found in the fact that he has suffered from tuberculosis all his life, often to the extent of temporary incapacity.

Camus' experience as a brave member of the Resistance may well have sharpened both the vigour of his political optimism and also the profundity of his philosophical nihilism. He had witnessed appalling human crimes, but also an almost incredible courage and self-sacrifice.

Disillusionment

Indeed, it seems that in the immediate post-war period the hopeful side of Camus' character was uppermost. His novel, "The Plague," was more concerned with the virtue of the minority than with the cowardice and self-interest of the majority. Also, Camus believed firmly at that time in the good faith of his Communist allies.

In fact, Camus still believed that morality would triumph over politics. And it was not until 1947 that he received his first heavy disillusionment. By then, "Combat" had fallen on hard times, and when it had to be reflated by a capitalist "angel," its editor angrily resigned.

A year later he had joined Sartre in founding a new political movement, the neutralist and independent "Rassemblement Democratique Revolutionnaire." This experiment ended in sensational disaster, for while Sartre was moving closer and closer to the Communists, Camus was beginning to recognise that the Russians had betrayed the only revolution in which *he* believed. The open letters published by Sartre and Camus in "Les Temps Modernes" were one of the great political *causes célèbres* of post-war France.

Both protagonists wrote with great personal bitterness — for this was, after all, the most vital issue which has confronted the French Left in modern times. The quarrel was continued for many months by the disciples of both principles, and was given its most vicious expression in "The Mandarins," a novel by Sartre's friend, Simone de Beauvoir.

In these turgid pages Camus' private life — a tumultuous and rather vulnerable one — was held up to ridicule by a lady who had not lost her faith either in her own leader or in the beauties of Soviet democracy. Since then, of course, Sartre has again changed his line; but his disgusted surprise at Russian behaviour in Hungary has not yet persuaded him to admit that his old ally was right five years ago, and that he was wrong.

Camus' greatest book, "The Rebel," was published in France in 1954 and in England a year later. Here he really seemed to have healed the earlier division in his nature, and the book was an exciting and moving attempt to create hope out of despair and to unite a deep awareness of tragic human life with a brave belief that this tragedy need not be meaningless. It is the book of a revolutionary who is well aware that nearly all revolutions have gone wrong. And it is not only the best book Camus has written, but one of the vital works of our time, compassionate and disillusioned, intelligent but instructed by deeply felt experience.

Camus had not lost in popularity by his quarrel with Sartre, and his last book, "The Fall," sold 84,000 copies in France and ran fourth in last year's best-sellers. It was published in England this month and represents another swing of that private pendulum which has been vibrating so nervously ever since Camus first became known to the general public. It is a gloomier book than "The Rebel," and it seems as if something had happened to reduce Camus' hopes of human salvation through unillusioned radicalism.

At the same time, Camus' political conduct has been rather confused and uneasy. He became a warm friend and admirer of Mendès-France, and was influential in persuading him to abandon his one-time alliance with the political Centre. After the last general election Camus said:

> I feel that a political alliance with the Centre would be truly repugnant, and would only add to the general disgust and demoralization. The country's last chance is intransigence.

So Mendès-France was reduced to political impotence, at least for the time being. And Camus, despite his intransigence, has remembered that he is a French Algerian by upbringing and has been strangely equivocal in his attitude to the most tragic issue in modern French politics. Privately he has condemned the Lacoste regime in Algeria, but he will not do so in public. His position is a little reminiscent of William Faulkner's in the Southern States: he is against the errors of his compatriots, but he refuses to "betray" the French Algerians in public.

A confused and confusing man. Certainly an interesting and important writer. Certainly a deeply concerned politician. Most certainly of all, a man who has represented the spiritual anguish of his time and his country as no other Frenchman has done.

(Copyright)

BEZALEL SCHATZ: Reunion in Brooklyn
Illustration for "Half Past Midnight," reviewed on this page and on view at the Jerusalem Artist's House.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Back in 1914, Sholem Asch, the noted Yiddish author, sat in Hebron and wrote up the story of the Ekaterinoslav (Russia) Jew whom he met pushing a plough in the Emek and who had a "talent for Eretz Yisrael." Asch thereby displayed a double talent of his own — one for literature and the other for the land which latter he has expressed time and again through his occasional visits (ten since 1908) to this country and his ultimate settling down here at the beginning of the Sinai campaign. His **Shirat HaEmek** (Song of the Emek, Hebrew by David Sivan, Karni, IL3) is the epic tale of the founders of Ein Harod. The other stories are the fruit of his labours since he came to live in this country.

Another outstanding talent is Hanania Reichman whose rhymes and couplets have amused not a few readers of modern Israel literature. He has now vouchsafed us an interesting volume of poems, some of which have been collected from various periodicals in which they appeared, and others that are altogether new, presenting the topical events of the past 12 years in Israel, from the close of World War II to the Eisenhower Doctrine and "the tendency to leave the status quo an open wound." The book is **Heided Hayamim** (Echoes of the Times, Srebrek IL6.500).

Nobody has ever claimed that Demosthenes was born with a natural "gift for gab" in spite of the fact that he turned out to be a great speaker and orator in later life. Yosef Nedava might well dwell on that fact in his unique **Han'oem** (Oratory, Hadar, IL4.500), a history of public speaking dating back to Bible times and running through the aforementioned Demosthenes up to and including Winston Churchill. The second part of the book comprises a sort of public speaking manual with instructions on how to overcome stage fright, the principles of voice culture, the functions of the chairman, and radio broadcasting.

Moshe Ibn Ezra (ca. 1060-1139) came of a prominent and learned family and wrote approximately 200 liturgical pieces and 300 poems on all sorts of secular occasions. Together with Ibn Gabirol and Yehuda Halevi, he was considered among the "three fathers of song." Shimeon Berstein has edited and annotated the former poems knows as **Shired Hakodesh** (The Collected Liturgical Poetry) of Moshe Ibn Ezra for publication by Masseda (IL12).

The fall of Nineveh in the light of newly studied documents, the reason why Jeremiah is not mentioned in the Book of Kings, the Babylonian Exile in the days of Ezra and Nehemia, the historical value of the Dead Sea Scrolls are among the interesting subjects that make up Yosef Klausner's **Mehkarim Hadashim Um'korot Atikim** (New Studies and Ancient Sources, Masada, IL4.250). The volume concludes with a study of "Arnold Toynbee on the Jews and Judaism."

Having recovered the lost bag over which 10-year-old Ya'acov was clearly perturbed, father, mother and Ya'acov Schneid, wind up their visit to Greece and make for home. The final phases of the trip and their arrival in Eretz Yisrael is the theme of the young author's tale on B'Yavan V'habayta (In Greece and Homeward Bound, Cachik, IL2).

Egypt, the most populous Arab country, has endemic ambitions to dominate the entire Arab and Moslem world (to say nothing of Israel). Thus an acquaintance with her economic position, her geographical and physical structure, and the distribution of her population is a must for us, and can be found in Mitzrayim (Egypt. Chachig. IL6.500) by Y. Paporish.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Though certain types of readers never stopped reading George Eliot, the revival of interest in her work by the *cognoscenti* really began with F. R. Leavis' re-assessment in his **The Great Tradition** (Anchor, IL1.710), where he places her in the main tradition of the great English novelists. Of **Adam Bede** (Pocket, 900 pruta) he wrote: "(It) is unmistakably qualified to be a popular classic — which, in so far as there are such today, it still is. There is no need here to offer an appreciation of its attractions; they are as plain as they are genuine; and they have had full critical justice done them."

What Your Dreams Mean (By Herbert Hespro, Perma, 650 pruta) is not even fancy oneiromancy, but rather reeks of charlatancy, the old rot and rubbish school of dream interpretation. It's arranged alphabetically by subject, and here are a few: *ANT. Success in love and business will follow dreaming of ants. MACARONI. To dream of macaroni is a sign that you will learn good news from an item in the Lost-Found column of your daily paper. RIDING. To dream of riding a horse is a sign that you will achieve startling success in your business.* Some times the book is less silly than at others: *MAYPOLE. To dream of dancing around a May pole, or of seeing others dancing around one, foretells great joy.*

We aren't qualified to judge the accuracy of Donald Cooley's **The Science of Wonder Drugs** (Pocket, 630 pruta) but it seems to be a responsible and knowledgeable account by a and for the layman, and it's well written. But this sort of book, three years old, ages fast. Salk's experiments are mentioned, but we have nothing on the results. Surely they could have been added to the paperback edition.

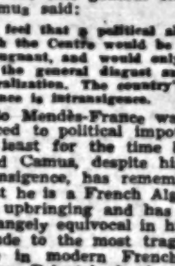
If you liked the musical comedy called "The Pajama Game" you might care to look into the novel from which it was adapted, **Pajama** by Richard Bissell (Signet, 430 pruta), though there was no indication of the connection till p. 91. Full of apparently accurate detail on the pajama industry, if you are doing research on the subject, and sometimes amusing.

M.M.

Banning The Bard

The Egyptian Ministry of Education has banned Shakespeare and all British literary figures from Egyptian schools and universities. The Ministry has similarly tabooed French art, literature and culture hitherto taught in government and foreign schools in Egypt. The Ministry of Education said in an announcement that British and French culture was "subversive" and was "imperialist infiltration in disguise." Chapters on Britain and France in world history and geography were also torn out.

Stamp of the Week



Here is one of three old-master stamps issued by the Saar, industrial flashpoint between France and Germany which has just returned to West Germany after 12 years' separation caused by World War Two.

The three old masters are charity stamps. That is for the cost of postage and an extra 5 francs to help the aged and and the poor of the Saar's industrial towns.

The stamp reproduced here shows a portrait of Saskia, his wife, by Rembrandt. The lady, Saskia van Uylenborch, was a beautiful, fair-haired girl and when Rembrandt married her in 1634 she was the centre of his life and art — and brought him a marriage dowry of 40,000 guilders: a fortune. They had four children.

The painter's fame spread and his brilliance mounted until he achieved a definite staging point in his career with the great picture known as the "Night Watch."

Twenty-nine civic guards are painted rushing pell mell from their clubhouse in a gust of vigorous colours — citron yellow and Titian red uniforms with black velvets and greens all producing a rich and harmonious effect.

It it tragic that soon after this success, Saskia died. With her death Rembrandt's life changed. There is a pathetic sadness in his pictures of the Holy Family — a favourite subject at this period. And though he produced grand works again, he went bankrupt and was driven penniless from his own house. He died in 1669 out of favour with a nation that once worshipped him.

The Saskia stamp is perforated 13; printed recess and three sell for 1/94, in London.

MY FRIEND HENRY MILLER

By BEZALEL SCHATZ

HENRY Miller? to most Israelis his name is new. In Europe he is considered the most vital of contemporary American writers and I often felt a wave of hypnotic elation possess people as they spoke and discussed him — an elation which no other writer inspires. The same feeling goes through me whenever I consider the writing and the man. It is difficult to know what first caused this feeling in me . . . the writing started it and later as he became my good friend, the man himself confirmed it.

It all started when the Second World War ended and I found I had an idea stuck in my head to design a book . . . one of those "never-done-before" little genius kind of things! A friend gave me a book by Henry Miller to read containing a section from "The Rosy Crucifixion" (called Hav-Hav in the Hebrew edition of "Hatsot Valhetzi") . . . to me this was and still is the best piece of writing of today's creative spirit. I was living in California at the time and to my great luck found that Miller lived some 125 miles south of San Francisco in Big Sur. He answered my letter by inviting me down to Sur to talk over my illustrating his text. With a car full of paintings I drove down a winding, dangerous highway along the Pacific till far out in the wilds I came to a narrow road that lead to his house. There were torrents of rain which miraculously stopped for the few minutes necessary to unload the paintings.

Landscape

It is a fantastic place, this "Big South" country, on the rim of the continent, where California drops away sheer into the ocean, shimmering in white and turquoise far below the scattered houses perched 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea. When you climb one of the paths you are captured by the view and the feeling of space takes your breath away. The hills come up straight and wild, there are narrow waterfalls and giant redwood trees . . . no villages, no drug stores, no television. And it is there that Henry Miller lives.

They say Miller looks much like André Gide, a Hindu priest, a Chinaman. He is slight, well-built, springy, and gives one the feeling of a live wire. (He used to run seven miles a day, come rain or hail, in Brooklyn. As a young man he was going to become a gym instructor.) He liked my paintings and the idea of the book. The next 2½ years we worked together to put this book out and raised the money we needed by selling whatever could be turned into cash. Miller's manuscripts, my paintings, his watercolours (he paints well, very well — in fact, I was always enthused about these colour fantasies of his and wish they would be shown here, as they were recently in Japan).

If you wonder how a famous American writer would have no money . . . well . . . Henry hasn't any even when he has! It flies beautifully through his fingers into a new studio, helping a friend, helping a few friends, or sharing good things, like a trip to Europe with myself and my wife. A guardian angel watches over him for I remember once in Berkeley, after a fruitless day in search of money, that Henry was taking a bath when the phone rang and a friend called to tell us someone was giving us $2,000 on condition that Miller did not thank him, just please accept the $2,000!

If there is anything Miller loves it's to meet people with the gift of conversation. He is a born master himself and loves a natural joker, clown or magician, the pure gift of gab. One evening, again in Berkeley, we had some scientists over who were alert, alive and indeed loved modern art. Miller was at his best and with fantastic gestures and his marvellous use of English he took apart the whole structure of "science" in the most joyous yet devastating and profoundly clownish, crazy way... they never got over it!

He was born in 1891 in Brooklyn into a family and surroundings as far removed from the world of literature as the man in the moon. As a young man he "succeeded" in becoming a personnel director of the Western Union Telegraph Co., with the promise of rising one day to a vice-presidency. It all ended rather abruptly when one fine day he simply picked up his hat and left for good. From there on it was one continuous writer's struggle, living in great poverty, to be reborn in Paris, with his now famous "Tropic of Cancer."

Neighbours

I was his neighbour for five years before returning to Israel, and those were wonderful days and fine trips together into the mountains or down to the low tides to gather the fruit from the sea — abalone, mussels, excellent rock fish — or to the sulphur baths of a cliffside spa six miles off and in the sun and moon above the sea and in the rocks over the ocean. There were crazy parties and wonderful evenings of talk and wine, and work

HENRY MILLER

parties clearing our roads, fixing plumbing, water lines, gathering fuel, sharing a deer, mutual aid projects, and shared joys

Some years ago, I sent Miller a Yemenite silver talisman; it arrived the day he met my wife's sister, and they have never been separated since. He wears the talisman all the time on a silver chain around his neck. He has had the Hebrew words copied and set in ceramics into the wall of his studio. He writes that the appearance of his first book in Hebrew has given him unparalleled joy!

Sagan's Third

After 40 days locked away in a country cottage at Milly-La-Foret, just outside, Paris, 21-year-old French authoress Francoise Sagan — who wrote her first best-selling book "Bonjour Tristesse," when she was 19 — emerged the other day with a new novel, her third, ready for the publishers. She typed 10 pages a day — no more, no less — and wrote the word "Fin" about a fortnight ago. Her new book delves into the lives and loves of a group of French writers and its title is "Salon Maligne."

HATZOT VAHETZI (Half Past Midnight). By Henry Miller. Translated by Aharon Amir. Illustrated by Bezalel Schatz. Zohar, 1957.

What two writers could be less alike than Albert Camus and Henry Miller? Camus is politically *engagé* and active, Miller bohemian and completely uncommitted. But both start from the same assumption, that society as constituted is a fraud, a sham. Camus' rejection of an absurd world often takes the form of a strong desire to return his life-ticket; Miller, on the other hand, reacts with an acceptance of life as it streams through and past him, taking everything that comes passively, receptively.

It is this acceptance that provokes such strong reactions in his readers. While his admirers rave, his detractors cannot contain their contempt or horror. The latter are usually prigs or prudes affronted by his frankness: they write him off for reasons which have nothing to do with literature. His extreme admirers are often enthusiastic for non-literary reasons. Here is someone, they feel, who sees through the fraud and sham, shows things as they are with no concessions to literary fads or fashions, "who hopes and believes that the whole civilized world will be wiped out in the next hundred years or so . . . that man can exist, and in an infinitely better, larger way, without 'civilization'."

Someone remarked to us that in the present state of Hebrew literature, surely there are more important books waiting to be translated into Hebrew than those of Miller. But foreign influences work in strange ways, and Miller's honesty and straightforwardness, his immediate perception and presentation of experience can do Hebrew writers and readers no harm, if they know how to take him and can digest him.

Miller's work is one long autobiography, and though it may wear thin at times, spread over his many volumes, it is pure concentrate in this selection of stories and pieces from a number of his books. Miller is, above all, *readable* and enjoyable, and, in an unexpected way, memorable.

We must say a word here about the appearance of the book, because an attempt has been made here to produce something unusual. It does not quite come off, and this is particularly regrettable because there was every reason for success. The blame is to be put on the printers themselves. Mr. Schatz has provided excellent line drawings, which are perfect illustrations, yet possess great intrinsic artistic merit (our favourite is Mademoiselle Claude), and he has also shown how an attractive jacket can be turned out with very modest means. However, the binding is very poor, and the printing (alignment of pages, etc.) not much better. It is a great pity to see a serious graphic effort spoiled by irresponsible printers.

H.C.R.

GUITAR STRINGS

By Michael Harari

Rails of a gaudy railway line,
The silver-sleepered finger board;
And leaping like equators the
Resounding and unsounded sea,
The wavy sound box; time's the key
And these the staves of history
And we glissade them like a chord,
A tinkly yours, a tinkle mine;

These rails that glimmer by the light
Of twelve blue moons of jokes; equators
Hot as the Blues or hot potaters;
And staves where black notes kiss with white
And life can feel a bit entire:
Six strands of stinging unbarbed wire.

Beilin's Charm and Humour

KETAVIM NIVHARIM (Selected Works.) By Asher Beilin. Dvir, 1956. 264 pp.

Asher Beilin had a sharp pen and his output was small. Reminiscences of Sholem Aleichem and Y. H. Brenner, five short stories and a play, "Banim Lelgvulam" (Sons Returning) produced many years ago by Habimah comprise the present selection, but to fully appreciate him we must have those rare and precious feuilletons still lying in the oblivion of newspapers. Let us hope they will appear in time. Beilin's charm was his humour; no other quality could have served him to bridge between two such incongruously related personalities as Brenner, with his Dostoyevskian depths, and Sholem Aleichem, prince of geniality. He learned to know Brenner intimately during the latter's London period, when, almost single-handed, he edited, wrote, and published that remarkable journal, "Ha'me'orer" (The Awakener). Beilin saw into his tempestuous personality. Here one catches a glimpse of him, warm with drink after one glass in a London pub and shouting: "Dostoyevsky — away with him!" Brenner, of all people! And how he loved children! We see him assembling a crowd of Whitechapel waifs into his threadbare, single room, and for each of those barefoot, ragged urchins it was like feasting with a king.

Sholem Aleichem was impatient with mediocrity. None of the hosts of tedious authors-in-the-bud seeking his approval could emerge without a "pink nose." When Beilin applied for secretaryship, he too was asked if he had the habit of writing. "'Indeed, I do,' was the prompt answer. 'Just as I feared, there it is,' the great humourist burst out histrionically. 'Could it be otherwise? What do you write? Poems? Stories? Plays? Maybe all three?'

'Love letters!' I answered. He laughed." Beilin was hired. He goes on: "When I left, I touched my nose. No, it wasn't burning."

Beilin's stories reflect the sombre period of Jewish life at the crossroads, after the failure of the 1905 Russian revolution. His heroes are related to those of his contemporaries, Brenner and Gnessin. Rootless, sick intellectuals, depressed and self-probing, they read like a confession by Beilin himself. Delicate, lonely Shaff verging on a breakdown, comes to believe that he had committed a murder he read about in the newspaper. Aaron the outcast turned apostate — "a Catholic in Vienna, a Protestant in Edinburgh, once more a Catholic in Galicia, and in Russia, Greek Orthodox" — sets a pogrom going in revenge.

Beilin was very much himself in his writing. He too ran away with his generation to seek peace across the oceans of the world, yet found no respite until he returned in time with his brethren to the Land. Then the springs of his humour began to flow once more.

DOV VARDI

CHESS

March, 1, 1957

Problem No. 1025
I. Talmi, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White mates in two.

Problem No. 1026
Y. Jacob, Hefer-Haim
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White mates in four.

Solutions. — Problem No. 1019 (Goldschmidt): 1.Rb4! Sugwang. The correction moves of the B.Kts. result in self-blocks. Problem No. 1020 (Heilbut): 1. Qa8! changing the K:c6 B64x ultimate to Qa8x.

ELECTRONIC CHESS

The newest experiments in the domain of "automatic chess" are described in an article by F. Stein and S. Ulam of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory ("Experiments in Chess on Electronic Computing Machine") in the January issue of "Chess Review". The machine used for the purpose is known as "Maniac I", a computer performing about 10,000 elementary operations per second. This was the first instance in which an electronic computer was made to play essentially a whole game on the basis of operating instructions of a strictly general nature.

Using a 6x6 simplified board (omitting the Bishops) mobility was defined as the number of legally available squares, and material strength was evaluated by assigning to each Pawn the value of eight legal moves and valuing other pieces accordingly. Summing up their experiments the scientists say: "We must state our feeling, very likely, that no machine will be coded to play master chess within the next 10 or perhaps 20 years. Nevertheless, we feel that experimentation along the lines we have discussed is useful in helping to fix the balance between foresight and rule in chess. It is also our hope that such studies, if pursued sufficiently far, may be suggestive in regard to learning about the functioning of the brain itself — certainly the most efficient chess-playing machine yet imaginable."

Neuro-physiological research has established that the complicated interactions between our nerve cells involved in thinking are partly of an electrical nature and that there is a certain parallelism in the ways in which nerve cells and the electronic elements of a computer behave in transmitting their information signals.

HASTINGS 1955

The final round of the Hastings tournament brought together Iceland's Olafsson and Yugoslavia's Gligoric, which ended in the victory of the latter who, together with Larsen finally shared 1-2 prizes.

GAME No. 999

White: Gligoric. Black: Olafsson

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Be3 e5 7.Nb3 Be6 8.f3 Be7 9.Qd2 0-0 10.0-0-0 Rc8 11.g4 b5 12.h4 b4 13.Na1 a5 14.Nd5 Nd5 15.ed Qa5 16.Kb1 Rfd8 17.Bd3 Bg5 18.Q:e6 fe 19.Rhe1 Rd7 20.Re5 Rcd8 21.Rde1 Kf8 22.Nc2 Qa6 23.Nb4 Q:a4 24.N:d5 Q:d1+ 25.R:d1 R:d5 26.Re8+ K:e8 27.Kc2 Bd6 28.R:B! R:B: 29.f5 Re7 30.K:c3 Rb7 31.Re5 a4 32.Kb4 Ke7 33.e4 Kd8 34. Re5+ Ke7 35.R:d5, and Black resigned in a few moves.

The most famous Hastings tournament was the 1895 event in which a complete "outsider" — the American Harry Nelson Pillsbury — captured first place in front of Lasker, Tchigorin, Tarasch and Steinitz. Here is one of his games in the tournament:

Game No. 998

White: Pillsbury Black: Mason

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Be7 5.e3 h6 6.h4 Bb7 7.Rc1 c:c 8.B:c4 N:h4? 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qa4 Nd5 11.B:e7 Q:e7 12.K:c1 c:d 13.Rh3 Qd6 14.Rc5 e6 15.Qc3 Rfc8 16.Rfc1 Rac8 17.Ba5! B:a5 18.Q:c8 Re7 19.Rc6 e5 20.Rc8! R:c8 21.R:c8 Kf7 22.Rc5 Ke6 23.R:d5 K:d5 24. Q:c5+ Ke7 25.R:d6, and Black resigned in a few moves.

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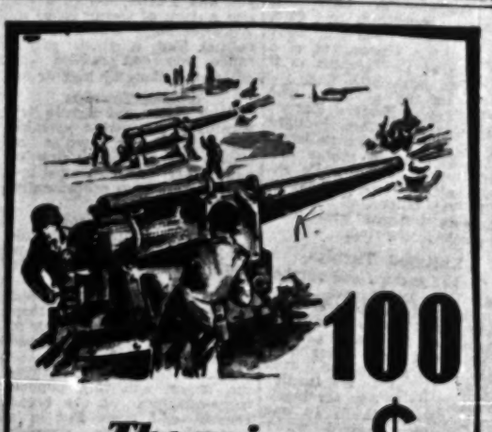
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